

Trotsky, Leon

aka:

Bronstein, Lev Davidovich

Bureau File 65-29162 (Section 3)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

This Case Originated at NEW YORK, NEW YORK

File No. 65-226 H1

Report Made At NEW HAVEN, CONN.	Date when Made 9/14/40	Period for which made 9/9,10,11,14/40	Report made by W. A. TAYLOR
Title JACQUES MONARD WILLIAM L. MONARD aliases Jacques Monard, Frank Jackson, Frank Jackson, Jack Monard; SYLVIA AGULOFF alias Sylvia Aguloff			Character of Case ESPIONAGE

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Congratulatory messages sent to subject at Mexico City from Newport, Rhode Island on 7/22/40 signed Fred, sent by FRANK TOORITZEN, a white Russian servant at the home of VLADIMIR BEHR, a wealthy white Russian member of the summer colony at Newport, Rhode Island. BEHR is a customer's man at brokerage firm of FAIRBANKS AND CO. in New York City and married A. L. LIVINGSTON BEHR, a wealthy widow from Newport, Rhode Island. BEHR resides winters at New York City and is alleged to be violently anti-Jewish and strongly pro-Nazi. Unable to secure any information regarding contacts and background of TOORITZEN at Newport, Rhode Island except that he has worked for BEHR for several years and one other family who obtained him through BEHR. No friends of TOORITZEN worked at Newport, Rhode Island.

ALL COPIES DESTROYED

103 SEP 2 1960

REFERENCE: Letter from Bureau to New York Office dated 9/4/40.

REFERENCE: AT NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND

The writer contacted Inspector [redacted] at the Newport, Rhode Island Police Department, a graduate of the MPA and inquired of him as to whether or not his department had conducted any investigation regarding telegram mentioned in the letter of reference. Inspector [redacted] advised that his office had heard no information regarding this and because of his numerous contacts in and about Newport Inspector accompanied agent

Approved and Forwarded:	Special Agent in Charge	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
J. J. McGuire		65-29162-76
Copies of This Report		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5 - Bureau</li> <li>2 - New York</li> <li>1 - Albany (information)</li> <li>1 - Houston (information)</li> <li>1 - Los Angeles (information)</li> <li>1 - New Orleans (information)</li> <li>1 - San Francisco (information)</li> <li>2 - New Haven</li> </ul>		<p>9-14-40</p> <p>W. A. TAYLOR</p>

65-226

On the following investigation:

Informant A was contacted at Newport, Rhode Island, and advised that the telegram addressed to FRANK JACKSON at Mexico City Hospital on August 22, 1940, had been sent from Newport, Rhode Island, and the telegram read as follows:

Newport, Rhode Island 8/22/40 8:51 P.M. (Standard Time) addressed to "FRANK JACKSON Mexico City Hospital Mexico. My congratulation put out terrible snake from this world. Signed FRED."

The address of the sender of this message was shown to be 127 Rhode Island Avenue, Newport, Rhode Island. The original telegram was printed in pencil and the word world was spelled world and world. It was learned that the individual sending the telegram appeared to be a servant of some one of the members of the summer colony, probably either a butler or houseman inasmuch as he wore the usual black clothes worn by this type of individual.

An attempt was made to ascertain the residents of the address at 127 Rhode Island Avenue and it was learned that the house was the property of TOWNSEND PHILLIPS but that Mr. PHILLIPS had not used same during the summer of 1940, his telephone being disconnected in June of that year. Through inquiry at the telephone company it was ascertained that the residence was presently being used by one VLADIMIR BEHR, who also owned property on Bellevue Avenue, Newport, Rhode Island, which is the very wealthy section of town but that he had rented his property on Bellevue Avenue to a family named von DEHN, who were residing there for the summer.

Contact was made with [REDACTED], at which place most of the wealthy residents of Newport, Rhode Island purchase their [REDACTED] and at which place accommodations are made [REDACTED] and at which most of [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that he knew the chauffeur of VLADIMIR BEHR but that he was a very close mouthed individual never associating with any of the other chauffeurs and that he personally did not

know his name. He advised that besides acting as chauffeur this person also acted as butler and house man; that he believed the man to be either Polish or Russian and that he was about 5'7" in height; weight about 160 lbs; heavy build; round face; dark hair, and a dead pan artist, in that he never showed any enthusiasm or any emotions and was always very stolid.

[REDACTED]

Inquiry was also made at the [REDACTED] of [REDACTED] who sells [REDACTED] to most of the wealthy families in Newport, and he advised that he occasionally sold [REDACTED] to BEHR but that he did not know the name of the butler, who was employed by BEHR. He stated, however, that it was his impression that this same butler had the previous season worked for Mr. and Mrs. EDMUND GRINNELL. He advised further that this individual did not associate closely with any of the other butlers or servants to his knowledge and in addition to working as chauffeur and butler he was also house man at the BEHR estate.

[REDACTED] Newport, Rhode Island, was contacted, and he advised his records did not show who the present resident of 127 Rhode Island Avenue was. He advised, however, that this route was covered by [REDACTED], the postman and that undoubtedly he might have information regarding the resident at this address. [REDACTED] was contacted at his home, [REDACTED] Rhode Island, which adjoins the city of Newport, and he advised that VLADIMIR BEHR and his family were presently residing at that address. He stated that they had two servants so far as he knew, one of whom was a German girl whose name was KRISSEL if he remembered correctly and that there was a Russian butler who had a very peculiar name. He stated that he did not remember this name inasmuch as this individual got very little mail. He stated, however, that he thought that if necessary he could obtain the name of this person from the chauffeur at the estate of Mr. and Mrs. EDMUND GRINNELL who had previously had the butler that BEHR was now using for two seasons. He agreed to make inquiry of Mr. GRINNELL on the following morning and immediately advise the writer.

Informant B was located and questioned and advised that approximately ten minutes before the time that the telegram in



question was dated an individual had come into the office in Newport, Rhode Island, and asked whether or not it would be possible to send a telegram to Mexico City. He was told that it would, and he went to one of the desks in the office and sat down for several minutes apparently writing out the telegram. That he then tore the telegram sheet from the pad and left the office walking up the street and was gone for a period of not more than five minutes at which time he returned to the office, went immediately to the counter and requested that the telegram be sent. He was advised that the price of the telegram was \$1.31 at this time, and it was noted that he had made no inquiry as to the price until he returned for the second time to send the message. This individual was described as being in his late thirty's or early forty's and approximately 5'8" in height; 150 pounds in weight, with dark hair, round face with a rather sullen look, wore a dark suit which gave one the impression that he was probably a domestic servant in some of the summer residences in Newport.

Informant B further advised that because of the odd nature of the message, an address which the sender had given upon request without any hesitation whatsoever, was placed on the telegram. This address was 127 Rhode Island Avenue [REDACTED]. It was noted that in the original message, the spelling of congratulation was incorrect and also that the word world was spelled both world and warld. Informant B was asked whether the telegram had been changed in any manner whatsoever and agent was advised of only two changes, one to make the word congratulation spell correctly and the other to spell the word world correctly.

Informant further stated that inasmuch as the individual who sent the telegram had given the address of 127 Rhode Island Avenue quite readily, it was not believed it was necessary at that time to obtain his name, it being thought that this could be located later if necessary through the address. Informant further stated that this individual had not been seen either before he came in to send the telegram or since that time.

Informant B further stated that the sender had not been absent from the office for a long enough period to allow him to

return to his address on Rhode Island Avenue and then get back to the office. It was his impression that he had probably gone to a car and discussed the matter with somebody, although this could not be verified in any way. Informant advised that this individual could be identified if ever seen again.

On the following day agent was contacted by [REDACTED] who advised that through contact made with Mr. EDMUND GRINNELL he had learned that this individual's name was either THEODORE or FRANK TOURITZEN. [REDACTED] further advised that Mr. GRINNELL had advised him that when he obtained this individual as a butler, he had furnished the name of THEODORE TOURITZEN but stated that both he and the other help had always known him as FRANK during the period he had worked for them. Both GRINNELL and his butler had advised [REDACTED] that this individual was presently working for Mr. BEHR on Rhode Island Avenue. [REDACTED] on the pretext that he had a letter which might possibly be addressed to TOURITZEN made inquiry at the home of BEHR on 127 Rhode Island Avenue, at which time he was advised by the maid, whose name he learned was MISS LOUIS ZIEGLER, rather than KRISSELL, as he had formerly stated; that the servant was out for the afternoon and would not return that day. However, she stated that his name was FRANK TOURITZEN and upon examining the letter [REDACTED] had stated that it apparently was not for him. [REDACTED] also stated at this time that there had formerly been some servants working at the BEHR estate who had left and were presently employed by Mrs. HENRY WALTERS who resides on Bellevue Avenue in Newport, Rhode Island.

[REDACTED] advised, however, that he did not remember the names of these servants but that he thought that they had only left BEHR's employment recently and that probably they could be located through the WALTER's household. [REDACTED] advised that since first contacted he had been trying to recall what he knew regarding TOURITZEN and that as nearly as he could remember TOURITZEN had, while employed by GRINNELL, received a Russian newspaper daily from New York City but that he had not received that paper while he had been with Mr. BEHR during the 1940 season. He also stated that TOURITZEN had on several occasions talked with him and that as he remembered he had told him that he was a white Russian and had been forced to leave the country during the Red Revolution; that he was very bitter against Stalin and had spoke of having served in the White Russian Army. He advised that as a rule TOURITZEN was very close mouthed and did not engage in conversations to any extent; that so far as he knew he had never heard TOURITZEN mention any friends of his in Newport nor had he ever seen TOURITZEN in the company of anybody outside of the BEHR's household. He stated, however, that he was sure that there were no other servants employed presently at the BEHR's household other than TOURITZEN and Miss ZIEGLER. Inasmuch as it appeared that there was no individual living at the BEHR's home by the name of FRED, which name had been signed to the original message, it was believed advisable if possible to obtain an

identification of the sender of the message by informant B and if possible to secure information regarding the background of BEHR, inasmuch as his servant might have sent it at the request of BEHR. Inquiry was also made at the GRACE B. ROSS employment agency at Newport which concern furnishes many of the domestic help to the summer colony at Newport but she advised that she had not furnished any help to Mr. BEHR during the 1940 season with the exception of one cook who had been employed for a few weeks in the early part of the season and who had left town. No information was available in her records regarding TOORITZEN.

Inspector [REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] assigned to [REDACTED] Newport, Rhode Island, was a member of the summer colony in Newport and possibly might be able to give background information regarding BEHR. [REDACTED] was contacted at the [REDACTED], who advised that he had known BEHR for approximately six or eight years since he had been a member of the summer colony at Newport; that so far as he had been able to ascertain BEHR was alleged to be a white Russian, former officer in the Czar's army and who had been forced to leave Russia during the Red Revolution. He advised that BEHR was listed in the social register at Newport and that he had married ANNE LIVINGSTON BEST the daughter of a former United States Army colonel, who had been married several times prior to marrying BEHR. That Mrs. BEST was very wealthy and that BEHR himself had no personal fortune except that which he had obtained from managing his wife's money. He stated that in his opinion BEHR was a phony in that he, [REDACTED], had been with the United States Navy and active in the evacuation of the white Russians from the Crimean Peninsula during the Red Revolution; that as such he had become acquainted with various members of the Russian nobility and had come into close contact with numerous well-known and leading army officers of the Czar army; that because of this association and because of the interesting events that had taken place at this time he remembered these Russians very well and that he had questioned BEHR regarding some of the army officers and BEHR had expressed complete ignorance regarding them.

[REDACTED] stated that in his opinion had BEHR actually been a member of the Russian army as he claimed, he could not have helped but know the persons that had been mentioned by [REDACTED]. He further stated that BEHR was not too popular with the summer set at Newport inasmuch as he had made various violently pro-Nazi statements and was, until a short time ago frequently expressing the opinion that he hoped Hitler would win in the present war. [REDACTED] advised that if BEHR's story regarding his background was correct he undoubtedly would be violently against the Communist party and all members connected with it but stated that due to the facts mentioned above he presently very much doubted

as to whether BEHR was correct in his statements regarding his background and for this reason he might be putting on an act as to his hatred of Communism. He stated that he had considered BEHR as a possible contact for subversive activities in this country but he had never been able to obtain any definite information regarding this.

Inspector [redacted] advised that he had a very good contact among the wealthy summer residents at Newport who might possibly be able to furnish further information regarding BEHR; that his contact was [redacted]

[redacted] advised that [redacted] had formerly been a member of the [redacted] in the last war and that he was a very patriotic and reliable citizen and would not hesitate to give any information in his possession regarding BEHR and could be trusted to keep any inquiry confidential. [redacted] was contacted at his office on [redacted] and he stated he had known VADIMIR BEHR for approximately eight or nine years; that [redacted] which BEHR presently owned and that he resided during the winter months at 419 East 57th Street New York. He knew BEHR was supposed to be a German Russian in that his father was a Russian of German Russian descent and his mother a German; that BEHR was allegedly born in Moscow, Russia and that he is supposed to have a very elaborate family home there. That his father was among the upper class in Russia and was formerly an industrialist and banker before the Red Revolution. He stated that BEHR at the present time was a customer's man for FARMSTOCK AND COMPANY, a brokerage concern in New York City. He stated that BEHR had not been independently wealthy in his own right in coming to this country but that he had married ANNE LIVINGSTON WEST, the daughter of a retired army colonel, who had been married four times previously to marrying BEHR and who had a considerable fortune in her name; that BEHR had managed this fortune for his wife and had been apparently quite successful although he had suffered some severe losses in the stock market in recent years.

He stated that BEHR was violently anti-Jewish in his sentiments and that he expressed himself quite frequently on a pro-Nazi to a marked degree. He advised that BEHR had left Russia during the Red Revolution and that he was supposed to have been either an artillery or cavalry officer in the white Russian army. He stated that BEHR has several times at the reading club, a select drinking club, in Newport expressed the opinion that the present Soviet government will fall and that Germany will rise and that Germany will be successful and that a campaign will be instituted to wipe out the entire Jewish population of Russia and Germany.

[redacted] was questioned as to whether he had any knowledge regarding the servants presently employed at BEHR'S home and he stated that

BEHR rented a rather moderate establishment at Newport; that so far as he knew he had only one man who served as chauffeur, butler, and footman, and if he remembered clearly a German maid, a cook. He did not remember off hand the name of the butler but when the name TOORITZEN was mentioned he stated he believed that was the name of BEHR's butler. [REDACTED] further stated that BEHR was approximately forty to fifty years of age, 6'2" in height, 220 pounds in weight, baldheaded, ruddy complexion, spoke with a slight accent; he also advised that BEHR's butler was about forty years in age, 5'7" in height, weighing about 160 pounds with a round face, dark hair and a rather stolid manner. He advised that as he remembered clearly BEHR's butler had at one time served as butler in the home of EDMUND GRINNELL for two seasons and stated that he could without creating any suspicion contact GRINNELL and find out from what source he had secured TOORITZEN and any information he had regarding his background. He finally agreed to do this and advise agent on following day.

On the following morning agent was contacted by [REDACTED] letter carrier, who advised that he had recently received a change in address from 127 Rhode Island Avenue to General Delivery of a Mr. and Mrs. L. A. KRUGER. [REDACTED] stated that he did not know who this party was but that possibly this might be the maid who had moved to the HENRY WALTERS establishment.

Inquiry was made by Inspector [REDACTED] through a personal contact which he had with the caretaker of the WALTERS estate and the records were checked and no individual by the name of KRUGER was a member of the official staff at the residence. The last arrival among the help was Mr. and Mrs. FRITZ ANDERSON, who had come with the WALTERS' staff in early July, 1940. No information could be developed at that source as to the place from which ANDERSON's had come from nor was there any information available regarding there possible contacts.

The writer was contacted by [REDACTED] who advised that a letter had been received at the Newport, Rhode Island, Postoffice that morning addressed to Mr. T. TOORITZEN at 127 Rhode Island Avenue, Newport. Arrangements were made at that time with [REDACTED] that he would contact postman [REDACTED] and secure from him definitely the time at which this letter would be delivered to the BEHR's household. It was also suggested that the change in address card which had been located by [REDACTED] also be returned by him at that time to the BEHR's household and a full name obtained for KRUGER on the possibility that possibly his first name might be FRED. At the same time arrangements were also made with informant A to have informant B and also informant C, who had been in the office at the time the message was sent available so that they might be in a position to identify TOORITZEN as the sender of the letter should he be the person who came to the door at the time

██████ delivered the letter in question. This was done and at approximately one o'clock on September 11, 1940, ██████ called at the residence of BEHR, at which time the door was answered by TOORITZEN and from a position across the street both informant B and informant C identified him as the sender of the message. At this time a 1930 grey Buick Sedan bearing Rhode Island license B6374 was noticed parked in front of the BEHR residence. A check was made with the Rhode Island Motor Vehicle Department who advised that this registration had been issued to ANNE L. BEHR, Bellevue Avenue, Newport Rhode Island, for a grey Buick sedan, Motor Number 83714410. Inspector ██████ advised upon inquiry it was not necessary for chauffeurs of summer colony to obtain Rhode Island driver's licenses for any of them were permitted to drive in the city on out-of-state driving licenses. However, it is believed advisable to check the Rhode Island Bureau of Motor Vehicles in an attempt to ascertain if a driver's license had been issued to TOORITZEN in Rhode Island and a lead is being set forth to that effect.

At this time TOORITZEN furnished the full name of KRUGER as being FRITZ ANDERSON KRUGER and it was determined that he was the party presently employed at the WALTERS establishment. ██████ was recontacted and advised that prior to his contacting Mr. GRINNELL he had been in the reading club and that BEHR had stopped in for a drink and that he had engaged in a conversation at which time BEHR had told him that his father was a Finn who had been naturalized as a Russian and that his mother was a full-blooded German; that he, BEHR, had been born in Bremen, Germany during a visit of his mother to that city to see her relatives. In the course of the conversation BEHR mentioned the fact that his family estate was in Moscow and also had made a statement to the effect that he had recently been in New York City and had been conversing with the man in charge of the Italian propaganda in the United States and had learned from him that England would fall in the present war on the twenty-fifth of September; that the fall would be either five days prior to or after this date. He appeared to be quite pleased with this news and again stated that Germany would undoubtedly win the war and that then Germany and Russia would fight and Germany would again win. ██████ stated that at this time he had not attempted to get any information from BEHR himself regarding his servant, feeling he could probably obtain it from GRINNELL but upon contacting GRINNELL he had remembered that GRINNELL had secured the services of TOORITZEN through BEHR and that he had no other references for him nor did he have any information whatsoever regarding his background. GRINNELL had advised ██████ that TOORITZEN was very close mouthed and rather sullen and did not make too good a servant which was the reason that GRINNELL had not hired him for the 1940 season. GRINNELL had also advised ██████ that prior to his having TOORITZEN he understood that he had worked for BEHR for sometime and that he had occasionally worked for some garage in New York



City, the name of which he did not know. GRINWELL was unable to give [REDACTED] any information regarding TOORITZEN'S contacts.

[REDACTED] advised that he would in the next few days, when the opportunity presented itself, contact BEHR on the pretext that he was endeavoring to obtain a list of possible servants who would be available for the 1941 season at Newport and obtain some information regarding the background of TOORITZEN and other pertinent information. He stated that upon obtaining this information he would immediately contact Inspector [REDACTED] of the Newport Police Department who agreed to immediately notify this office.

[REDACTED] advised that possibly BEHR might have obtained the services of TOORITZEN through one of the several New York agencies who specialize in furnishing help to the wealthy families who usually summer at Newport. He listed the possible agencies as being Sealeys, Strykers, Weichters, Hutchinson and Lezare. He advised that all of these were located in New York City and were well known although he did not have the address in his possession of these agencies.

A tracing of the letter delivered to TOORITZEN addressed as follows: Mr. T. TOORITZEN c/o Mr. V. A. BEHR 127 Rhode Island Avenue Newport, Rhode Island dated New York, New York, September 10, 1940 bearing the return address either A. S. WOZUBOFF or WOZATOFF 540 West 136th Street New York City. Apartment 45 was obtained. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] and request was made that this office be notified immediately of any change of address placed by any of these individuals. Inasmuch as investigation at Newport although definitely ascertaining that the telegram was sent by FRANK TOORITZEN does not eliminate the possibility that perhaps his employer VIADIMIR BEHR might have been involved in the same and therefore, it is believed necessary that as much information as possible be developed regarding the background and activities of both FRANK TOORITZEN and VIADIMIR BEHR.

#### UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

##### NEW YORK OFFICE

Through Fehnestock and Company the brokerage concern where BEHR is employed as a customer's man will endeavor to obtain all possible information regarding his background and present contacts and any indication that he might be connected with the instant matter.

At 419 East 57th Street will conduct appropriate investigation to endeavor any information regarding both BEHR and TOORITZEN, their backgrounds and contacts and anything which might tend to establish any connection with the instant matter.

Through the following employment agencies: Secleys, Wachters, Hutchinson and Lazere will endeavor to obtain information regarding TOORITZEN his background and contacts and anything which might develop information connecting TOORITZEN with the instant matter. It should be born in mind that TOORITZEN sometimes goes by the name of THEODORE AND FRANK TOORITZEN and also by the name of TOURITSEN.

At 540 West 136th Street Apartment 45 will conduct discreet investigation to determine the identity and activities of either A. C. or V. C. KOLUBOFF and his connections with TOORITZEN and ascertain if he has any business connection with this case.

NEW HAVEN FIELD DIVISION

[REDACTED]

Will recontact Inspector [REDACTED] and obtain from him photograph of original telegram and also any information furnished by [REDACTED] regarding TOORITZEN.

AT PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

Through the Bureau of Motor Vehicles will ascertain if a chauffeur's license has been issued to FRANK TOORITZEN. It should be remembered that TOORITZEN sometimes uses the name of THEODORE TOORITZEN and also spells his last name occasionally as TOURITSEN.

P E N D I N G



Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA  
September 13, 1940

PERSONAL AND  
CONFIDENTIAL

Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

ATTENTION: Technical Laboratory

RE: JACQUES MORNARD VAN DENDRESCHD,  
with aliases; et al; ESPIONAGE

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith are two photostatic copies of registration card No. 93320 of the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, Louisiana, bearing the signature of one "F. JACKSON" giving as his address 159 Hamburgo Street, Mexico City, D.F.

It is requested that comparison be made of the handwriting on this card with any known handwriting of subject which may be in the Bureau's possession, in order that it may be definitely determined if "F. JACKSON" is identical with the subject of this case. A copy of the Laboratory report should be furnished each to the New York and New Orleans Offices.

Very truly yours,

*A. C. Rutzen*  
A. C. RUTZEN  
Special Agent in Charge

NOS:ALS (65-738)  
Enclosures

cc-New York (AMASD)

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ORIGINAL TO LABORATORY.

1 ENCL. P.M.

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **New York, New York**

FILE NO. **65-738**

NOS:ALS

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEW ORLEANS, LA.</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>9/13/40</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>9/10,11,12/40</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>N. O. SCOTT</b>
TITLE <b>JACQUES MORNARD VAN DENDRESCHD, aliases: Jacques Monard, Frank Jackson, Frank Jacson, Jack Monard; SYLVIA AGELOFF alias Silvia Azeloff</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>ESPIONAGE</b>

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

Subject as FRANK JACSON purchased ticket Eastern Airlines for San Antonio, Texas, via Houston, Texas, 7/2/40, departing New Orleans 7:30 a.m., that date. A person apparently subject, registered St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, 7/1/40 as F. JACKSON, giving address 159 Hamburgo St., Mexico City, D.F.; checked out 7/2/40; no 'phone calls or known contacts made while at St. Charles Hotel. New Orleans Police Dept. has no record of OGPU agents and no record of subject.

P

**REFERENCE:** Letter from Bureau dated September 4, 1940 (65-29162), to New York Division.

**DETAILS:** AT NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

Agent contacted [redacted], Division Traffic Manager, Eastern Airlines, 211 St. Charles Street, telephone Raymond 8465. [redacted] produced his records, which disclosed that subject under the name of FRANK JACSON purchased personally and paid cash for ticket Form #OW2, #19,210. This ticket was purchased on Tuesday, July 2, 1940, at approximately 7:30 a.m. on Trip 11-1, which plane left New Orleans around 7:30 a.m. for Houston, Texas, where subject had a layover for 30 minutes, and then proceeded to San Antonio, Texas, where he arrived at 12:05 p.m.

[redacted] advised that his records here in New Orleans did not disclose on which trip subject left New York. He further advised that C. O. OGDEN made the reservation for subject here in New Orleans, but due to the fact that MR. OGDEN is off on his vacation, he was not contacted but will be

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		SEP 16 1940
5 Bureau AMASD 2 Houston 2 San Antonio 2 New York (AMASD) 2 New Orleans cc/for [unclear] State Dept. 11/23/40 J 122		SEP 16 A.M.
COPIES DESTROYED		[Signature]

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7-2034

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interviewed at a later date as to any information he may be able to supply regarding subject. [REDACTED] further advised that the records would show in New York exactly the time subject left New York, provided he came to New Orleans via the Eastern Airlines, stating that these records here in New Orleans only show the trip out of New Orleans, and he could not state definitely whether or not subject had arrived in New Orleans via plane, and in fact, he could not state when subject had come to New Orleans.

Agent contacted [REDACTED] of the St. Charles Hotel, who produced his records which disclosed that on July 1, 1940 under registration number 93,320, a party registered at the St. Charles Hotel under the name of F. JACKSON, street address Hamburgo 159, City: Mexico, State: D. F. This party was assigned to Room 742 at the rate of \$4 per day. Upon examination of the ledger sheet maintained on F. JACKSON at the hotel, it was determined he registered in on July 1, 1940 and checked out July 2, 1940; that he made no telephone calls, and had meals charged to his room in the amounts of 50¢ and 82¢. No other charges were made to his room. [REDACTED] stated he was not at all familiar with JACKSON, and upon general inquiry at the hotel no pertinent information could be obtained regarding this individual or any contacts made by him or his activities during his brief stay in New Orleans. Due to the fact that it is not possible to state definitely that F. JACKSON is the subject in this case, photostatic copies were obtained of his registration card and these are being forwarded to the Bureau under separate cover for comparison with subject's known handwriting, in order that it may be definitely established if F. JACKSON is the subject of instant case. Photostatic copies of this registration card are also being retained in the New Orleans Division file.

Agent contacted [REDACTED] of the New Orleans Police Department. [REDACTED] advised that there is no file in their Department regarding the Russian OGPU, and that no file is maintained there on foreign agents. He further advised that a check of their records discloses no record of subject under his name or any of his aliases.

#### UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE HOUSTON DIVISION: At HOUSTON, TEXAS, through the Eastern Airlines will check the arrival of subject there on July 2, 1940 and attempt to ascertain if he made any contacts during his stay there.

THE SAN ANTONIO DIVISION: At SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, will contact the Eastern Airlines and conduct appropriate investigation to ascertain any contacts and activities of subject. It will be noted he arrived in San Antonio at 12:05 p.m., July 2, 1940. His destination, if possible, should be ascertained also.

THE NEW ORLEANS DIVISION: At NEW ORLEANS, will contact [REDACTED] of the Eastern Airlines within the next week or ten days and ascertain from him if subject entered into any kind of conversation while making his

reservation or if he recalled anything at all that subject might have said regarding any contact, or his activities while in New Orleans.

PENDING

September 26, 1940

RECORDED RJB:NTP  
65-29162-49 ✓

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL  
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary of State  
Department of State  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Berle:

In connection with a pending matter, I am enclosing  
herewith copies of the following investigative reports:

Report of Special Agent H. O. Scott, dated at New Orleans,  
Louisiana, September 13, 1940,

Report of Special Agent E. P. Hair, dated at Los Angeles,  
California, September 14, 1940,

Report of Special Agent F. C. Wood, dated at Albany, New York,  
September 16, 1940.

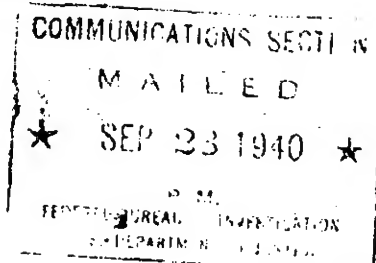
[REDACTED] S

[REDACTED] S

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Foxworth \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nathan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Enclosures



*Handwritten signature/initials*

RECORDED & INDEXED

RJB:ERM

65-29162 - 50X

October 17, 1940

Special Agent in Charge  
New York, New York

Re: JACQUES MORWARD VAN DENDRESCHD  
with aliases; et al; ESPIONAGE

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter of September 6, 1940, concerning Carmen Henriqueta Coveda Jarque; Carmen Meandra; Mrs. Pauline Fleischman; Mrs. Cristina Fleischman alias Ernestina Fleischman, and to the letter from the Bureau to your office dated September 3, 1940, wherein you were advised that the Bureau had received information to the effect that Carmen Henriqueta Coveda Jarque had crossed the Mexican border at Laredo, Texas, on the night of August 26, 1940, by train.

For your further information in connection with this matter, I am enclosing herewith copies of Dispatch #240, which was directed to the Secretary of State by Mr. George P. Shaw, American Consul at Mexico City, under date of August 28, 1940. Copies of this dispatch were furnished to the Bureau by the Department of State at Washington, D. C. Copies of the same are also being furnished herewith to the San Antonio and Houston Office for their information.

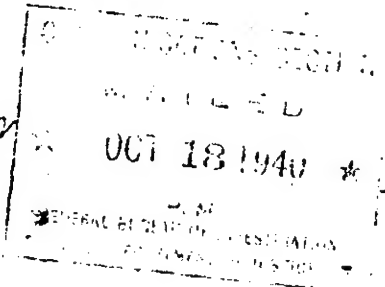
Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

Enclosure

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Foxworth \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nathan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

CC San Antonio - Enclosure  
Houston -



CC for Mr. A. G. Clegg

JBL:ERM

September 10, 1940

PERSONAL AND  
CONFIDENTIAL

RECORDED

65-2762 50  
Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary of State  
Department of State  
Washington, D. C.

(Re: JACQUES MORNARD VAN DENDRESCHD  
with aliases)

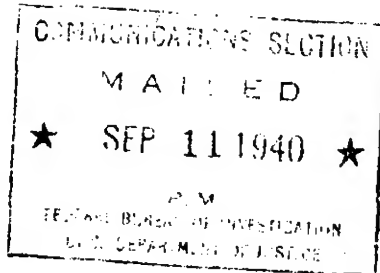
Dear Mr. Berle:

Confirming telephonic advice in connection with a pending matter furnished to Mr. Raymond Murphy of your Department by Mr. J. B. Little of this Bureau on September 6, 1940, a check of the manifests of the S. S. Ile de France at the time of its arrival on September 9, 1939, failed to reflect that Narciso Bassols was a passenger on that trip. In checking the records, it was disclosed, however, that Bassols arrived in New York City on October 15, 1939, aboard the S. S. Manhattan en route to Mexico.

Sincerely yours,

BY SPECIAL  
MESSENGER

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Foxworth \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nathan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_



U. S. BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

SEPTEMBER 11, 1940

Transmit the following message to: SPECIAL AGENTS IN CHARGE:  
NEW YORK, NEW YORK  
ALBANY, NEW YORK  
HOUSTON, TEXAS  
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA  
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT  
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA  
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

JACQUES MORNARD VAN DENDRESCHD WAS ETAL ESPIONAGE. EXPEDITE  
INVESTIGATION REQUIRED BUREAU LETTER SEPTEMBER FOURTH.

HOOVER

JEL:ERM  
65-29162

RECORDED

65-29162-51
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
6 SEP 12 1940
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

SENT VIA

URGENT

10:54 AM

Per

RR



BI BOCK MESSAGE 9-11-40 10-54 PM GOVT COLLECT  
JACQUES MORNARD VAN DENDRESCHD WAS ETAL ESPIONAGE. EXPEDITE  
INVESTIGATION REQUIRED BUREAU LETTER SEPTEMBER FOURTH.

WOOVER

BI

OPR PLEASE SEND ABOVE MESSAGE TO FOLOWING OFFICES:

BI 87 TO B. E. SACKETT FBI JUST 607 U S COURT HOUSE FOLEY SQUARE  
NEW YORK CITY NEW YORK VIA MRT

BI 88 TO G. A. STEVENS FBI JUSTICE 707 NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK  
ALBANY, NEW YORK

BI 89 TO E. L. RICHMOND FBI JUSTICE 2706 GULF HOUSTON TEXAS

BI 90 TO A. CORNELIUS FBI JUSTICE 527 US POST OFFICE & COURT HOUSE,  
LOS ANGES CALIFORNIA FIXX VIA MRT

BI 91 TO J. J. MCGUIRE FBI JUSTICE 510 THE TRUST NEW HAVEN CONNECTICUT

BI 92 TO A. C. RUTZEN FBI JUSTICE 1308 MASONIC TEMPLE, NEW ORLEANS ,  
LOUISIANA VIA MRT

BI 93 TO GM T. JONES FBI SU JUSTICE 478 FEDERAL SANTONIC, TEXAS.

BIS 87-93

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

JBL:ERM

September 7, 1940

Mr. Tolson.....  
Mr. Clegg.....  
Mr. E. A. Tamm.....  
Mr. Foxworth.....  
Mr. Nathan.....  
Mr. Ladd.....  
Mr. Egan.....  
Mr. Glavin.....  
Mr. Nichols.....  
Mr. Hendon.....  
Mr. Rosen.....  
Mr. Tracy.....  
Miss Gandy.....

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. H. H. CLEGG

Re: FRANK JACKSON

On September 5, 1940, Mr. Murphy of the State Department called on the telephone and stated that the Department had received information through the American Consulate at Mexico City to the effect that the Canadian Legation had advised that Canadian Passport #31377 had been issued at Ottawa, Canada, on March 2, 1937 to one Tony Babich, who went to Spain and fought with the International Brigade, where he was killed. The Canadian records contain a death certificate on Babich dated May 12, 1939.

Mr. Murphy stated that this is the first instance of a passport of a soldier fighting for the Loyalist cause in Spain being used by a Russian agent.

He stated that he was forwarding a copy of a communication from the American Consulate at Mexico City for the Bureau's attention, and suggested that in communicating with the State Department in this matter, the Bureau refer simply to "in connection with a pending matter."

Respectfully,

J. B. Little

RECORDED  
&  
INDEXED

65-29162-52

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

2 OCT 17 1940

U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, N.Y.

L.A.

FILE NO. 65-2168

REPORT MADE AT <b>LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>9-14-40</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>9-12,13, 1940</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>E. P. HAIR (A)</b>	<b>MMB</b>
TITLE <b>FRANK JACSON, with aliases. SYLVIA AGELOFF, with alias.</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>ESPIONAGE</b>	
<p><b>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:</b></p> <p style="margin-left: 150px;">CONWAY DAVIES, now residing at 829 Island Court, Mission Beach, San Diego, California. His occupation is ornamental iron worker, and his home was in San Francisco, California, where his parents still reside. He married SARITA GORDON about 1933, and they lived in New York City approximately 4 years, returning to California approximately a year ago. No indications of political activities on part of DAVIES.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">- RUC -</p> <p><b>REFERENCE:</b></p> <p style="margin-left: 150px;">Letter from New York City office to Los Angeles, dated August 29, 1940. Letter from Bureau to New York City office, dated September 4, 1940.</p> <p><b>DETAILS:</b></p> <p style="margin-left: 150px;"><u>AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA:</u></p> <p style="margin-left: 150px;">The Los Angeles City Directory reflects JOHN J. GORDON as the resident at 5449 Virginia Avenue, Los Angeles, California. Reporting Agent called at this address which was found to be a four-unit apartment house, each unit bearing a separate</p>				
<p><b>COPIES DESTROYED</b> <b>193 SEP 6 1960</b></p>				
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>Arthur Cornelius</i>		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE		
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES		
<p>5 - Bureau - cc Mr. Clegg, Mr. Glavin, Mr. Ladd, Mr. Nichols, Mr. Rosen, Mr. Tracy, Mr. Carson, Mr. Egan, Mr. Gurnea, Mr. Hendon, Mr. Pennington, Mr. Quinn, Mr. Nease, Mr. Gandy</p> <p>4 - New York City AMSD</p> <p>2 - Los Angeles</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">SEP 16 PM</p> <p style="text-align: center;">FIVE HOURS</p>		

street number. It was found that number 5449 was vacated and a rental sign indicated [redacted] the owner. The occupants of the other units in the apartment house were not at home at time of Agent's call.

Credit Inquiry was made by telephone of the National Merchants Association, 437 South Hill Street, Los Angeles, California, regarding JOHN J. GORDON. And it was ascertained that they have no record under this name.

[redacted] owner of the apartment house was interviewed at his residence. [redacted] is an elderly man, and he advised that he is the owner of the property located at Virginia Avenue where GORDON lived until recently. He stated that he also owns other property in Los Angeles. He advised that Mr. GORDON is also an elderly man and that he is a cabinet maker by trade and has been employed at Warner Brothers Studios. [redacted] advised that Mr. GORDON moved on August 1, 1964, and went to his farm which is in the vicinity of San Diego.

[redacted] advised that recently Mr. GORDON's wife who presently lives in the apartment house is with him at [redacted] the exact address of Mr. GORDON. [redacted] told [redacted] as he knew, Mr. GORDON is a respectable citizen and has been [redacted] in the payment of his rental. [redacted] said that he understood from others that Mr. GORDON is divorced from his wife but that she is entirely sane and he allows her to continue to live with him.

[redacted] also advised that Mr. GORDON has two or more grown children, presently living in Los Angeles but he did not know their names or addresses.

[redacted] was contacted by telephone Warner Brothers Studio and inquiry was made as to the [redacted] address of Mr. JOHN J. GORDON. [redacted] advised that Mr. GORDON had last worked for Warner Brothers on June 20, 1964, that he has been ill and is now on a vacation period at his home. [redacted] also furnished the telephone number of Mr. GORDON and advised that a [redacted] call [redacted] from him.

[REDACTED] Los Angeles, [REDACTED], was interviewed, first by telephone and then in person. Regarding [REDACTED], JOHN J. GORDON, [REDACTED] advised that he had worked for Warner Brothers Studios for nearly twenty years; that he is now in his 70's, and has been in poor health and just about two weeks ago, left Los Angeles to go to a ranch owned by him at Escondido, California. The mail address of the ranch is Box 759, Route 2. He further advised that the GORDON family is originally from London, England, and that they lived in Canada for several years and came to Los Angeles, California, from Canada in 1917.

[REDACTED] further advised that [REDACTED] SARITA were born in London, England. Regarding CONWAY DAVIES, [REDACTED] that CONWAY DAVIES married [REDACTED] SARITA GORDON, about 1933. He said that he understood Mr. DAVIES had always lived in San Francisco, and that his parents are now residing there although he does not know their names or addresses.

[REDACTED] further advised that he had not met CONWAY DAVIES until after the marriage had been consummated and has seen him but little since that time. According to [REDACTED] CONWAY DAVIES and his wife SARITA lived in San Francisco for a year or two after their marriage and then spent some time at the ranch of Mr. JOHN J. GORDON at Escondido, California. They also lived in Los Angeles for a very short time and he believes that DAVIES worked at his occupation which is that of an ornamental iron worker for various concerns, none of which he remembers. He advised that probably about 1935, DAVIES and his wife went to New York City to live. He said that while they were there there was no correspondence between the families and he does not know where they lived, where CONWAY DAVIES worked, and does not have any idea as to their activities in New York City.

[REDACTED] advised that they returned to California approximately one year ago and he believes that they came through Los Angeles from San Francisco and went to the ranch at Escondido, California, to stay. [REDACTED] advised that he had just received information that DAVIES was in poor health brought about because he was allergic to certain conditions

L. A. 65-2168

at the ranch and they found it necessary to move. He said that he believes that DAVIES secured a job at the Consolidated Aircraft Company in San Diego, California, and for the past ten days has been living at 829 Island Court, Mission Beach, San Diego, California. [REDACTED] advised that as far as he knows, DAVIES has not had any other occupation other than ornamental iron worker. However, he does do a considerable amount of painting but only as a hobby.

[REDACTED] advised that DAVIES is approximately 42 to 45 years of age, and is a rather timid individual. He said he did not believe DAVIES is active politically or in any labor unions. He does not know whether he has any membership in any labor union. He advised that as far as he knows, DAVIES has always been able to support himself and has never been on relief; that at the present time the DAVIES have a small automobile but this was given to them by Mr. JOHN J. GORDON. He further advised that the DAVIES have one child, a son about 2½ years of age. He said that he has absolutely no information as to friends or associates of Mr. and Mrs. DAVIES and is unable to name any.

In connection with the interview with [REDACTED], the reporting Agent did not reveal the purpose of the inquiry other than to state the name of CONWAY DAVIES had come out in connection with certain people the Bureau has under investigation, and that reason information was desired as to the identity of CONWAY DAVIES.

The matter of a direct interview with CONWAY and SARITA DAVIES at San Diego, California, is being left to the discretion of the New York City office and no lead for such an interview is being set out in this report.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -



Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

RJB:EGR

September 16, 1940

11:15 a.m.

*RB Brandt*

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. H. H. CLEGG

Pursuant to instructions received from Mr. M. C. Spear, the writer telephoned Mr. F. B. Lyon at the Department of State, who stated he is acting in place of Mr. Warren who is on his vacation.

Mr. Lyon stated that a telegram was received at the Department of State late Saturday afternoon from the Embassy (American Consulate Office) in Mexico City from a source believed to be reliable that Jose Horari or Harari, an Argentine citizen who received transit certificate #347 on June 28, 1940, at the American Consulate General's Office, knows Trotsky's assassin.

This message indicated that Harrari may be found at "J. H. Cargo—message garbled—351 West 19th Street, New York City." The informant stated that Horari may change his address or leave the United States on September 18, 1940, and that he is strongly suspected of being an OGPU Agent. He is also said to be politically undesirable in Argentina.

In view of the garbled state of the message, the Department of State requested a repeat and in a telegram received on the afternoon of September 15, 1940, it was indicated that the address was probably in care of J. H. Cooper, 351 West 19th Street, New York City.

Mr. Lyon requested the Bureau to take appropriate action. He was advised that inquiries would be made at New York City.

At 11:40 a.m. Mr. Loy Henderson of the State Department also called to furnish the above information and was advised that it had previously been furnished to this Bureau by Mr. Lyon.

Respectfully,  
RECORDED & INDEXED

*R. J. Brandt*  
R. J. Brandt

65-29162-5

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
6 SEP 17 1940
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

*FIVE*

*Am. City Bureau  
9-16-40*

New York, N. Y.

EFM:KH  
41-7

September 16, 1940

Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

Re: BOMBING OF BRITISH PAVILION,  
NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR, July 4, 1940.  
EXPLOSIVES.

Dear Sir:

On September 6, 1940, [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] New York City, employed by the [REDACTED]  
of [REDACTED] telephone [REDACTED] appeared at the New  
York Field Office and stated that he had some information to convey  
regarding the recent bombing at the British Pavilion at the New York  
World's Fair.

[REDACTED] prefaced his remarks by indicating that he  
has previously furnished information to the New York Field Office,  
particularly to Special Agents J. R. Malley and E. J. McCabe, in  
the Bureau's investigations of various bank cases.

[REDACTED] then went on to relate that one of his  
confidential informants, a person who is connected with the Soviet  
Intelligence Service, informed him about a month ago that the bombing  
of the British Pavilion at the New York World's Fair had a direct  
connection with the bombing of a German travel agency at 17 Battery  
Place. He said that it was his information that the followers of  
the late LEON TROTZKY had bombed the German travel agency at  
17 Battery Place because of the fact that the German Intelligence  
Service, located in New York City, had been receiving information  
on the movements of the TROTZKY followers in this country.

According to [REDACTED] the followers of LEON TROTZKY have  
been operating an espionage activity in Russia, and their espionage  
activity has been noted by German Intelligence officers in Russia,  
who in turn transmitted their findings to their superiors in Berlin.  
The German authorities at Berlin, in turn transmitted such information  
to STALIN in Russia, and the representatives of the German Intelligence

RECORDED & INDEXED

294-5-5



41-7  
Director

9/16/40

Service at New York were advised of the movements of the TROTZKY followers in Russia, and because of a leak in the German Intelligence Office in New York the followers of TROTZKY themselves were apprised of the fact that the activities of their fellow comrades in Russia were being observed. Thus, according to [REDACTED] informant, the bombing of the German travel agency in New York was the result of a vengeful spirit on the part of TROTZKY's followers.

[REDACTED] also stated that his informant, whom he considers most reliable, contends that the bombing which occurred at the British Pavilion at the New York World's Fair occurred as follows: An employee at the British Pavilion is a follower of LEON TROTZKY. This follower was aware of the fact that German Intelligence agents and Italian Intelligence agents were holding meetings at the Italian Pavilion at the New York World's Fair. The TROTZKY agent employed at the British Pavilion secured a bomb, placed it in the British Pavilion for safekeeping, and intended later to place it in the Italian Pavilion. However, this TROTZKY agent, after placing the bomb in the British Pavilion for safekeeping, became fearful of discovery and hesitated to place it in the Italian Pavilion. In the meantime, this bomb was discovered in the British Pavilion, and while being removed and investigated by detectives, it exploded.

[REDACTED] stated that about three weeks ago he related the above story to [REDACTED] Inspector [REDACTED], [REDACTED] New York Police Department, at which time he informed [REDACTED] that he intended to follow out a private investigation in this matter in order to determine the identity of this TROTZKY agent employed in the British Pavilion, who was responsible for the bombing at the World's Fair. [REDACTED] stated that he informed [REDACTED] that he did not want to investigate this case in conjunction with the New York Police Department, but preferred to conduct his own private investigation in this matter.

[REDACTED] further stated that he had transmitted this information to the New York Field Office in order that this office might be made aware of his findings in this case and of his activities in seeking to solve this case.

[REDACTED] also stated at this time that he was assured from a confidential source that the agents of the British Intelligence Service had been responsible for the death of the late LEON TROTZKY.

41-7  
Director

9/16/40

that TROTSKY was an enemy of JOSEPH STALIN and the present Russian regime, and since England might eventually line up with Russia in an alliance against Germany, the agents of the British Intelligence Service were assisting STALIN in eliminating a dangerous rival in the person the late LEON TROTSKY.

The above informant was interviewed by Special Agent E. F. McNAMARA of this office.

Very truly yours,

D. E. SACKETT  
Special Agent in Charge

cc New York file 98-70  
New York file 62-6870

CC for Mr. H. H. Clegg

JEL:ERM  
65-29162

September 14, 1940

PERSONAL AND  
CONFIDENTIAL

RECORDED

Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary of State  
Department of State  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Berle:

(Re: JACQUES MORNARD VAN DENDRESCHD  
with aliases)

As of possible interest to you in connection with a pending matter, [REDACTED] has reported that he knew an official named Mornard who was Collector of Customs for the northern portion of Persia about 1911 or prior thereto. Mornard succeeded another Belgian named Haus, under an arrangement in which Persia obtained experienced customs officials from Belgium to supervise Persian customs. The northern portion of Persia was in a so-called Russian sphere of influence, and [REDACTED] is convinced that Mornard obtained his position through the intercession of the Russians and that he was on the Russian payroll while serving as a Persian Customs Collector.

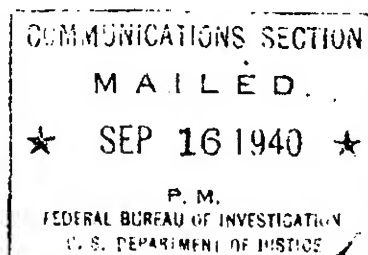
[REDACTED] believes that Mornard was in Persia as early as 1906 and states that he was never the Belgian Ambassador to Persia. Mornard would be about seventy years of age at the present time. He became Treasurer General of Persia, [REDACTED], and charged that there was a deficit of approximately \$350,000, which [REDACTED] denies. [REDACTED] observed this statement in the press after he left Persia.

[REDACTED] does not know whether Mornard was married, but had a vague thought that he probably was. He knew of no children of Mornard. The photograph of Frank Jackson was exhibited to [REDACTED] and he could observe no resemblance between Jackson and the Mornard whom he knew. Mornard was known to [REDACTED] simply as Monsieur Mornard.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Foxworth \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nathan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

BY SPECIAL  
M<sup>ESS</sup>SENGER



21

MAILED 202 10  
SEP 11 1940  
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm.....
Mr. Foxworth.....
Mr. Nathan.....
Mr. Ladd.....
Mr. Egan.....
Mr. Glavin.....
Mr. Nichols.....
Mr. Rosen.....
Mr. Tracy.....
Miss Gandy.....

[REDACTED]

C

*Little*

FBI NEW YORK CITY 9-11-40 8-38 PM HP

DIRECTOR

RECORDED

RE FRANK JACSON ETAL ESPIONAGE. [REDACTED] INTERVIEWED, STATES

NEW OFFICIAL NAMED MORNARD WHO WAS COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS NORTHERN  
PORTION PERSIA ABOUT NINETEEN ELEVEN AND PRIOR THERETO. HE SUGGESTED  
ANOTHER BELGIUM NAMED MAUS. THIS WAS UNDER ARRANGEMENT WHERE PERSIA  
OBTAINED EXPERIENCED CUSTOMS OFFICIALS FROM BELGION TO BE SUPERVISORS  
OF PERSIAN CUSTOMS. NORTHERN PORTION OF PERSIA WAS IN SO CALLED  
RUSSIAN SPHERE OF INFLUENCE AND [REDACTED] CONVINCED MORNARD OBTAINED  
POSITION THROUGH INTERCESSION OF RUSSIANS AND THAT HE WAS ON THE  
RUSSIAN PAYROLL WHILE SERVING AS A PERSIAN OFFICIAL AS CUSTOMS  
COLLECTOR. [REDACTED] BELIEVES MORNARD WAS IN PERSIA AS EARLY AS  
NINETEEN NAUGHT SIX. HE WAS NEVER THE BELGIUM AMBASSADOR TO PERSIA  
BUT WAS A PERSIAN GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL. WOULD PROBABLY BE ABOUT  
SEVENTY YEARS OF AGE NOW. MORNARD BECAME TREASURER-GENERAL OF PERSIA  
[REDACTED] AND CHARGED THAT THERE WAS A DEFICIT OF AP-  
PROXIMATELY THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS WHICH [REDACTED]  
DENIES. THIS SITUATION RECEIVED PUBLICITY AT LEAST IN ENGLISH PAPERS

COPIES DESTROYED  
193 SEP 6 1960

*Handwritten notes at bottom left*

CONFIDENTIAL  
EX-117  
MARTIN  
[REDACTED] C

PAGE TWO

WHERE [REDACTED] SAW THE NEWS ITEM. DOES NOT KNOW WHETHER MORNARD WAS MARRIED BUT HAS VAGUE THOUGHT THAT HE WAS. KNOWS OF NO CHILDREN HOWEVER. PHOTO OF SUBJECT FRANK JACKSON DOES NOT RECALL OLDER MORNARD TO [REDACTED] DOES NOT KNOW INITIALS OR GIVEN NAME OF OLDER MORNARD AS LATTER WAS ALWAYS REFERRED TO AS MONSIEUR MORNARD. [REDACTED] NOW ASSOCIATED WITH [REDACTED].

SACKETT

END ACK PLS

HOLD LINE PLS

OK FBI WASH JAR

24

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice

MRG:ETS  
62-6870

New York, N.Y.  
September 12, 1940

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D.C.

Re: JACQUES MORNAUD VAN DEN DRESCHD; with aliases; Et Al.  
ESPIONAGE.

Dear Sir:

The confidential informant [redacted] mentioned in letter from this division to the Bureau under date of September 12, 1940, in the above captioned matter, which letter was marked "Personal and Confidential", is actually [redacted] who is employed by the [redacted]

It is extremely important that the identity of this man be kept confidential inasmuch as it would seriously embarrass the [redacted] and result in the loss of his position should his identity become known. [redacted] has insisted upon unusual arrangements being made with him when being contacted in order to prevent any person not trusted by him from reaching his office.

This man has informants of his own in the various organizations [redacted] and is in a position to secure valuable information.

He will not be a paid informant.

Very truly yours,

B.E. SACKETT,  
Special Agent in Charge

SEP 13 1940

FILED

(1) [redacted]

12/9/40

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice

MRG:ETS  
62-6870

New York, N.Y.  
September 12, 1940

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D.C.

Re: JACQUES MORNARD VON DENDRESCHD; with aliases; Et Al.  
ESPIONAGE.

Dear Sir:

Confidential informant [redacted] mentioned in letter from this division to the Bureau under date of September 12, 1940, in the above captioned matter, which letter was marked "Personal and Confidential", is actually [redacted] who is [redacted]

It is extremely important that this man's identity be kept secret inasmuch as it would cause embarrassment to the [redacted] and would probably result in the loss of [redacted] position if his identity became known, and, furthermore, it might result in serious injury to [redacted] inasmuch as he occasionally [redacted] in order to secure information.

He appears to be an intelligent, reliable person and to have a considerable knowledge of the activities of the [redacted]. He advised Special Agent M.R. GRIFFIN that at one time he actually worked for this [redacted] stated that he has [redacted] and he is guided by a patriotic motive entirely in cooperating with the Bureau. He will not be a paid informant.

[redacted] stated to Special Agent GRIFFIN that he has learned from experience that the [redacted] has informants in the office of Mayor LaGUARDIA, the New York Police Department and various other law enforcement agencies in and around the City of New York.

He asked particularly that no mention ever be made of his name to [redacted] or organization outside of the F.B.I., and is genuinely concerned regarding the possibility of being "dumped" if he is ever found out.

Very truly yours,

B.E. SACKETT,  
Special Agent in Charge

October 22, 1940

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RECORDED

~~65-2542-6197~~  
AHB:MLC  
65-29162-1-3  
~~66-2542-6197~~  
Special Agent in Charge  
New York, New York

Re: CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT  
[REDACTED]

Dear Sir:

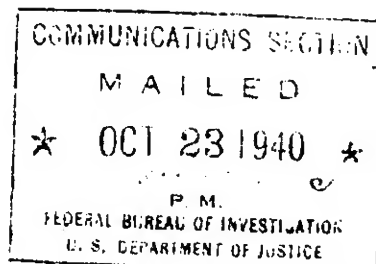
Reference is made to your letter of September 12, 1940, advising of arrangements made with the above individual to serve as a confidential informant of the New York Field Division.

From a perusal of your letter, the Bureau is somewhat in doubt as to the reliability of this individual. Therefore, it is suggested that you be circumspect in your dealings with him and that any information furnished by him be checked before it is assumed to be reliable.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Foxworth \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nathan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_





Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice

MRG:ETS  
62-6870

New York, N.Y.  
September 12, 1940

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D.C.

*Dr. Belmont*

Re: JACQUES MORNARD VAN DENDRESCHD, with aliases; Et Al.  
ESPIONAGE.

Dear Sir:

Confidential informant [redacted] mentioned in letter from this division to the Bureau under date of September 12, 1940, in the above captioned matter, which letter was marked "Personal and Confidential", is one [redacted].

[redacted] was formerly [redacted] and has been fighting the Communists [redacted] for several years. He is presently [redacted]

It is not possible at this time to give the address of [redacted] inasmuch as he [redacted] and, [redacted] is liable to suffer severe beatings or worse by the "dumping" squads of the union who are presently searching for him.

RECORDED & INDEXED

Upon discovering the loss [redacted] advised that he would immediately move from his rooming house on [redacted] and secure other quarters at which time he would advise Special Agent GRIFFIN of his new location so that he could be further contacted.

COPIES DESTROYED  
198 SEP 6 1960

*He smells phoney to me. EW 9/16/40.*

SEP 13 1940  
FIVE 12  
[initials]

62-6870

Director

September 12, 1940

[REDACTED]

Particular care is being exercised in contacting this informant both from the angle that he is inclined to put a lot of his activities in writing, and from the angle that he may at any moment be "worked over" by the "dumping" squads. Precaution is being taken by this office to see that another agent accompanies Special Agent GRIFFIN in making contacts with this man.

While this man will not be a regularly paid informant, it may be necessary as occasion arises to furnish him with some money. Agent GRIFFIN believes, however, that this can be kept to a small figure inasmuch as [REDACTED] appears to be the type that will be satisfied with a few dollars now and then.

Very truly yours,



B.E. SACKETT,  
Special Agent in Charge

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice

MRG:ETS  
62-6870

New York, N.Y.  
September 12, 1940

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D.C.

Re: JACQUES MORNARD VON DENDRESCHD; with aliases; Et AL  
ESPIONAGE.

Dear Sir:

Confidential informant [REDACTED] mentioned in letter from this division to the Bureau under date of September 12, 1940, in the above captioned matter, which letter was marked "Personal and Confidential", is actually [REDACTED] who is presently located at [REDACTED]. This telephone is listed to [REDACTED].

[REDACTED] for many years was very active in [REDACTED] and has followed the [REDACTED]. He was a prominent member of the [REDACTED] until such time as he began to fight against the Communist control [REDACTED]. At the present time he has been put out [REDACTED] and is able to secure employment only on [REDACTED].

[REDACTED] is an intelligent and apparently well educated man who appears to have a considerable knowledge of the regular activities of the [REDACTED] as well as a knowledge of the criminal activities. During his time in [REDACTED] he has been closely associated with [REDACTED] and [REDACTED].

He is also personally acquainted with other prominent members such as ROY HUDSON, GEORGE LINK, ALFRED LANNON, FREDERICK ("Blackie") MYERS and others. He is presently working on a report covering the outline of the [REDACTED] and the setup of the sabotage plan, his associations with [REDACTED] and complete information regarding his knowledge of the union activities so that with this plan before us we may proceed to make use of his services and contacts which he presently maintains within the union to secure information that the Bureau desires. Upon completion of this report, which is expected to be this coming Saturday, this man will be employed as a confidential informant at the rate of \$50 per week for several weeks trial. In the event that he is unable to produce successful results it is understood between us that he will be dropped. However, from the information furnished to Special Agent M.R. GRIFFIN so far and from the discussions the agent has had with him, it appears that his services will be very valuable.

DE-INDEXED

DATE: 10-1-40

5

Very truly yours,

B.E. SACKETT,  
Special Agent in Charge

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

September 18, 1940

ECS:RCR

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. H. H. CLEGG

Time:  
6:55 PM

RE: FRANK JACSON MATTER

Assistant Special Agent in Charge, Robert Guerin telephoned from New York City, making reference to a telephone call he received from Mr. C. H. Carson of your Office to endeavor to locate Jose Harari, 351 West Nineteenth Street, New York City.

Mr. Guerin stated that two Agents of the New York City Office this morning called at that address, the same being located in a poor neighborhood, and they there talked to a [REDACTED] who assumed a very defensive attitude and made no admissions of any consequences. She wanted to know how the Agents knew Harari had stayed there, and the Agents indicated to her that Harari had written a letter to the FBI.

The Agents commented they believed [REDACTED] was probably a Communist. She did state that Harari visits her home now and then, and he was recently there for a short time but was now gone, and she did not know when he would return. She indicated that she could possibly reach him within forty-eight hours, however, refusing to inform the Agents where he was.

Some remark was made about a registered letter having been received by Harari at that address, and the Agents are going to endeavor to check further on this letter to ascertain the identity of the sender thereof, not having received any information concerning the same from the mail carriers.

Mr. Guerin informed that he would keep the Bureau advised of any further information received concerning Harari.

RECORDED & INDEXED

Respectfully,

J. C. Spoor

2-11-58  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
6 SEP 19 1940  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED  
SEP 17 1940

September 18, 1940

Special Agent in Charge  
New York, New York

RE: FRANK JACSON, was;  
SYLVIA AGELOFF, wa,  
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Dear Sir:

For the information of the interested Offices and their assistance in the investigation of this case, there are being enclosed herewith the following documents:

[REDACTED]

Copies of a strictly confidential dispatch from Mr. George F. Shaw, American Consul in Mexico, to the State Department #190, and its enclosure which is a memorandum dated July 13, 1940, containing the results of a conversation had by Mr. Robert G. McGregor, Jr. with Leon Trotsky prior to his assassination.

Copies of a strictly confidential dispatch from Mr. George F. Shaw, American Consul, to the Secretary of State, and its enclosure which concerns one Enrique Martinez Riqui or Rique, who is said to be one of the GPU representatives in Latin America. It is noted that this individual is reported to have an office in New York City in connection with the Political Committee, and further he is reported to have direct contact with Moscow. The New York Office is instructed to conduct appropriate investigation to determine the location of this individual's office in New York City and appropriate investigation should be conducted to ascertain the nature of his activities, particularly as to whether he was implicated or responsible for the death of Trotsky.

Copies of a summarized translation from the Spanish of newspaper clippings which were received in the Bureau, relating to the assault on Leon Trotsky, which occurred in May, 1940.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
MAILED  
★ SEP 19 1940 ★  
F. M.  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Very truly yours,  
John Edgar Hoover  
Director

RECORDED  
65-29162-54  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
1 SEP 21 1940  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

cc San Antonio  
Houston

TRANSLATED FROM THE SPANISH  
NEWSPAPER "LA PRENSA" (The Press)  
Editions printed in Mexico City during the second week of October, 1940

"Him, I Accuse" - by Leon Trotsky

This document will be published exclusively by "La Prensa."

(Installment 1)

This interesting document, which was the last written by the Russian leader, will contain various headings, among which will be found the following: "Why do the followers of Stalin deny their own works?", "What is the essence of my accusation?", "The aim of the Komintern and its economic aid to its foreign divisions and publications," "The inseparable connection between the Komintern and the Gestapo," "Testimony of E. Nattonnas and V. Krivitsky", "Supplementary information contributed by B. Gitlow about the assault experienced by Trotsky on May 24."

Under the heading "Financial Aid to the Communist Parties of Latin America", Trotsky makes sensational revelations, the true facts of this, and of the subjects mentioned above being heretofore unknown.

This document, which is of unquestionable political and historical importance, was written by Trotsky after the assault of May 24, it was supposed that the painter David Alfaro Siqueiros was responsible for the assault, but in reality, according to Trotsky, its intellectual directors were Stalin and his principal agent in Mexico, Carlos Contreras.

The declarations of Trotsky constitute a very great accusation which acquires significant importance in view of the assassination of the Russian leader by Jackson Bernard.

- Goldman Speaks Again -

Mr. Albert Goldman, Leon Trotsky's attorney, recently declared that Stalin is the one responsible for the assassination of the old revolutionary, but that he alone succeeded in killing him because the oppression of the masses had allowed the existence of a capitalistic class.

In the last analysis, Stalin has succeeded in maintaining the subjection of the Russian workers because Hitler, Churchill and Roosevelt, representatives of the capitalistic system, have been defrauding the masses.

On asking Mr. Goldman what the revelations were, which the group of writers were going to make on the "Trotsky Case", he made it clear that there

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were no such revelations and that the investigation of the assassination is being carried on by the police; but several men who were not Trotskyites, and Mr. Goldman himself, who is a Trotskyite, were going to give a public explanation of the causes that motivated the assassination and the results that followed it:

Trotsky was convinced that his struggle would have no more success than to create an international party made up of the most active and intelligent workers - a party which would excite the enthusiasm of the masses in such a way that they would destroy Stalin and his revolutionary policy.

We intend to continue Trotsky's struggle, said Goldman, paying particular attention to the United States, which Trotsky considered as the most important factor in the imperialistic world.

At the present time, this imperialism is attempting to seize control of all the possessions which were formerly under Britain's rule.

#### Startling Decadence of the World

Actually, the representatives of American imperialism use mild words in order to flatter and soothe the feelings of the Latin American people who are being exploited; however, it is inevitable that the masses of Mexico, Central and South America start a serious struggle against the Colossus of the North; in this struggle, the (Communist) Party of the United States, a branch of the Fourth International, will necessarily call on the American workers to help the masses of Latin America in their conquest for liberty.

This party, accepting Trotsky's principles, will be able to work in no other way; if anything is certain, it is that the assassination of Trotsky will not stop our struggle. The barbarous and stupid slaughter of millions of human beings, the utilization of the productive capacities of humanity in the manufacture of armament, instead of using them in the production of wares that would be useful to the people, constitute startling testimony of the decadence of the world.

Who will be at the head of the Fourth International?

On asking Mr. Goldman who would take Trotsky's place, he was silent for a moment and then replied that it would be decided this month who would take his place. There is not a single man who is equal to Trotsky in intelligence and ability, Goldman stated, but there are many members of the Fourth

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International intellectually capable and politically prepared to play such a role.

He declared that each member of the Fourth International ought to consider himself a capable and efficient soldier; thus the task ought to be accomplished by united, and not isolated, effort.

- I believe that Sylvia is innocent -

On asking Mr. Goldman if he had the faintest idea as to the real identity of Jackson Mornard, he replied that he did not; and as for Sylvia Ageloff, he believed that she was innocent.

Goldman further stated that Trotsky's widow, as well as the members of the Fourth International, were confident that the Mexican police would succeed in disclosing the identity of the assassins who plotted the crime, using Jackson as a tool to carry it out.

(Installment 2)

- The Gestapo, Organizer of the Assault -

To those who do not know the facts, it appears to be incomprehensible why the followers of Stalin first expelled me from Russia and then later tried to kill me. Would it not have been easier to execute me in Moscow, as they did to so many others. The explanation is as follows: In 1928, when they removed me to Central Asia, they were not able to speak, much less kill me, without a little apprehension: The generation, with which I passed through the October Revolution, and through the Civil War, was still alive. From Central Asia I was able to maintain continuous connections with the opposition, which was making progress. These being the circumstances, Stalin, after hesitating for a year, decided to deport me to a foreign land. His reasons were: isolated from the U.S.S. R., deprived of political machinery and of money, Trotsky will be unable to undertake anything. Moreover, Stalin, assured of getting me out of the country, was counting on his ability to obtain at any time, from the friendly Turkish Government, my return to Moscow, so that he could finish me there.

Events show, however, that I was able to participate in political life without machinery and without economic resources. With the aid of some young friends, I laid the foundations for the Fourth International which is developing slowly but surely. The legal processes in Moscow during 1936 and 1937 were carried out in order to obtain my deportation from Norway, that is, my delivery to the Gestapo; but this failed; I had the opportunity of moving to Mexico. I know that Stalin had declared very often that my deportation was a great mistake.

In order to compensate for it, the only thing that remained was an act of terrorism.

In the last few years, the Gestapo in the U.S.S.R. has killed hundreds of my friends, including members of my family. In Spain, the Gestapo killed my ex-secretary, Ervin Wolff, and many members of my party; in Paris they killed my son, Lew Sedow, whom Stalin's professional assassins followed for two years; in Lausanne (Switzerland) the GPU murdered Ignacio Reiss, who had turned from the ranks of the GPU to the support of the Fourth International. In Paris, Stalin's agents killed another of my secretaries, Rodolfo Klement, whose body was found in the Seine. This list could go on indefinitely!

In Mexico, the first attempted assault was committed in January, 1938, by an unknown man who appeared at my house with a false message supposedly from a well-known politician. After this incident, which worried my friends, several protective steps were taken: day and night guards were hired, a system of alarms was set up, etc.

After the active and really brutal participation of the Gestapo in the affairs in Spain, I received many letters from my friends, principally from New York and Paris, denouncing the agents who were heading for Mexico from France and the United States. The names and photographs of some of these men were submitted to me by the Mexican police. The start of the world war made the situation even worse, taking into account my continual struggle against the internal and external political system of the Kremlin. My communications and articles in the world press, on the dismemberment of Poland, on the assault of Finland, on the weakness of the Red Army, etc., were reproduced in every country of the world in millions of articles. Discontent in the U.S.S.R. is growing. At the beginning of the last war, the Third International was much weaker than the Fourth International today.

On August 20, 1939, before France and Germany severed diplomatic relations, the French Ambassador Coulondre informed the Minister of Foreign Relations, G. Bernet, about the dramatic interview with Adolf Hitler at 5:30 P. M.

"If I really thought," he observed, "That we would remain victorious, I would also be afraid that at the end of the war there would be only one real victor: Trotsky." Interrupting me, the Chancellor cried out, "Then, why have you given Poland a white letter?" (Diplomatic documents 1938-1939, page 260, document 242).

Two authorities, both representing imperialistic countries, one democratic, the other fascist, at a critical moment, on the verge of war, concern themselves with the name of a revolutionary, whom the agents of the

GPU have tried to disgrace for years, representing him as "an agent of the imperialists." There is also in evidence other testimony; but there is no need to relate it. Hitler and Coulondre are both political experts, and both are much more important than David Alfaro Siqueiros or Lombardo Toledano.

Being an ex-revolutionary, Stalin understands that the progress of the war will give a strong impetus to the growth of the Fourth International, even in the U.S.S.R. itself; for that reason he ordered his agents to get rid of me as soon as possible.

- continued tomorrow -

### Installment III

Did the GPU have anything to do with the assault? Only the disciplined insolence of the agents of the GPU can have given any appearance of truth to the absurd idea of a "counter-offensive."

What would be my goal in undertaking such a monstrous, repugnant and dangerous enterprise? No one has ever answered that question. It was insinuated that I was attempting to disgrace Stalin and his GPU. But could such an offense add anything to the reputation of a man who has destroyed all the old generation of the Bolshevik Party? It is said that I wish to show the existence of a "fifth column." Why? Besides, to attain their goal the agents of the GPU are in themselves more than sufficient; there is no need of a secret "fifth column." It is said that I wish to stir up trouble for the Mexican Government. Why should I stir up trouble for the only government that has been hospitable to me? It is said that I wish to provoke a war between the United States and Mexico; but that is a lie. To provoke such a war, the most natural thing to do would be to commit an offense against the American Ambassador or against the oil magnates, but not against a Bolshevik revolutionary who is a foreigner and is hated by imperialistic circles.

Stalin's object, in organizing this unwarranted proceeding against me, is clear: he wishes to liquidate his "enemy No. 1". Stalin personally risks nothing; he acts far away. On the other hand, if I organize a "counter-offensive", the responsibility for the undertaking rests wholly on me and on my family, my political reputation, and the reputation of the movement which I serve. Of what use would all that be to me?

But even if this were possible, that I give up my life's work and organize a "counter-offensive" with an unknown object, these questions would have to be answered: Where and how would I get twenty or thirty executioners? How could I give uniforms to the police? How could I arm them and give them other necessary equipment? -- In other words, How can a man who lives almost completely isolated from the outside world contemplate a

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campaign which is possible only for a powerful political machine. I confess that I feel rather stupid to be criticising an idea that does not deserve it.

The leaders of the Communist Party are carrying out complicated stratagems through the work of David Alfaro Siqueiros. The object of these is to endanger me by sacrificing Alfaro Siqueiros and thus save themselves. However, the result of the intrigue, which is very complicated, can be the exact opposite of what the strategists of the GPU hope.

The stratagem was suggested by Davis Serrano, member of the Political Bureau, and consequently one of the official leaders of the Communist Party. On June 19 their assertions appeared in the newspapers, blaming Alfaro Siqueiros of the offense.

This accusation by his closest colleagues, accomplices in the assault, would be absolutely impossible in a revolutionary party. "Salus GPU Suprema Lex" (The Welfare of the GPU is the Supreme Law) is the motto of the Stalinists. Treating Alfaro Siqueiros as an "uncontrollable element and half-lunatic", David Serrano was encouraged to leave the Kremlin, and thus divert the investigation from himself.

On June 23, when the general nature of assault and the number of accomplices had been revealed, the periodicals of Stalin's group announced that "none of them were members of the party."

This statement was repeated, with several variations, for several days thereafter; and Alfaro Siqueiros was called not only a "half lunatic" but also "an inciting agent."

The declarations of David Serrano about Alfaro Siqueiros and Fufol were the signal for similar declarations by other individuals, to the effect that Alfaro Siqueiros would be wholly responsible."

Mateo Martinez, a member of the party, confessed at the beginning that David Serrano, a member of the Political Bureau, is "fully capable of any general sort of offense against Trotsky"; but surely, under the beneficent influence of his protector, Mr. Favon Flores, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, Mateo Martinez fully understood that Davis Serrano had nothing to do with the affair, that only agents like Alfaro Siqueiros were capable of such actions.

Secure in their position, the Stalinists began to attack. In their periodicals on August 2, Serrano declared that I had given David Alfaro Siqueiros money for a "counter-offensive". The result of this new absurdity is evident: David Alfaro Siqueiros is slowly being converted into a ..... Trotskyite. "The more apparent the lie, the quicker it will be believed,"

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is the motto of Hitler and Stalin.

In back of official investigation, there is doubtless a great deal of tension. The GPU does not want to yield. In spite of the evidence of E. S. Harte's body, in spite of the confessions of various people who have been accused, the GPU tries to revive the version of the counter-offensive. It is a very convenient method for people with such bad reputations.

In totalitarian Moscow, a machine of this sort is easy to set up. In Mexico, it is accomplished through certain fraudulent schemes; the Stalinists repeat the same versions which characterized Gomez Lorenzo as a simple thief who appropriated party funds; then later they defend him, writing, "Similar fury was experienced by the writer Rosendo Gomez Lorenzo, to whom his colleagues showed marked resentment because of his revolutionary beliefs."

Yesterday declared a thief, excluded from the party, he appears today as a martyr to the revolutionary idea.

We also saw how David Serrano disdainfully called Pujol a "disciple and personal aid" of the half-mad Alfaro Siqueiros. Apparently David Serrano had nothing in common with Pujol. However, the daily newspaper of the C. T. M. (Mexican Workers' Union of which Toledano, mentioned above, was President—Translator's note) on January 4, 1939, printed a telegram from Barcelona, dated January 2, 1939, stating "We wish you a prosperous New Year in your united revolutionary struggle against reaction and fascism. From the Committee: Pujol, General Secretary; Talavera, Secretary of Agitation and Propaganda; Justo, Secretary of Organization."

Justo is none other than David Serrano. This telegram is undeniable evidence of the intimate collaboration existing between David Serrano, Pujol, and even Alfaro Siqueiros.

Will not the GPU demand, under threat of death, that Alfaro Siqueiros declare himself to have been secretly a Trotskyite? Will not David Serrano confess to have been simply an agent of the Dies Committee for the purpose of organizing political assassinations? Hasn't an editorial on this theme already been prepared for publication in the daily news of the C.T.M.? For a long time now, Moscow has had such a remarkable system for matters of this sort.

- to be continued -

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#### Installment 4

Stalin's periodical, on June 1, wrote, "The Communist International, The International of Lenin and Stalin, and with it the parties of the whole world have never authorized nor have practised a terroristic struggle, but the organized violence of the masses . . . ."

On June 16, "La Vox de Mexico", (The Voice of Mexico), repeated: "The Communist Party has declared many times that its program neither accepts or authorizes individual terrorism, but it does accept the open action of the masses in defense of its interests."

On June 30 - "How can it be possible that the Communist Party, denying its principles, acting against its own interests, would participate in a terroristic act which is completely contrary to our tactics and methods." (Translator's note: This linguistic usage of our would indicate Communistic control of "La Vox de Mexico," see below).

David Serrano, Mateo Martinez and their lawyers repeated the same argument. They all avowed a hatred of the individual terror plan. No one said a word about actual deeds. No one mentioned the Gestapo. Is it possible that they did not know about the existence of this institution? Is it possible that they did not know that the Gestapo concerns itself with assassinations, not only in the U.S.S.R. but also in all the civilized countries of the world? I shall not describe here the benefits and evils of the "principles" of the Communist Party, but I will discuss the Party's activity and the real relationship between the Central Committee and the Gestapo.

The GPU is not only a secret police force of the U.S.S.R., but it is something much more important. The GPU is the instrument of the totalitarian domination, by the Stalinist group, over the U.S.S.R. and the Komintern. One of the most important tasks of the GPU is the extermination of the most dangerous adversaries of Stalin's government. Within the Soviet Union, this extermination is performed through legal channels. Outside of these limits, the extermination is carried on by conspiracies, assaults and assassinations.

As organizations, the GPU and the Komintern are not identical but they are inextricably connected. The GPU completely dominates the Komintern. This domination explains the sudden changes in the Central Committee.

Those members of the Central Committee who are also agents of the GPU are careful to see that the conduct of the Party's affairs is never in opposition to the interests of the GPU. As there is no semblance of free discussion and democratic decision, so in the Central Committee, the agents of the GPU can force other party members to carry out the plans of the GPU under threat of death or physical punishment. Without the knowledge of this political machine, it would be impossible to give a complete picture of the policy of "La Vox de Mexico".

In June 1937, Herman Laborde, at Moscow's order, disclosed the policy of the Central Committee and his own policy. Here is one of his confessions:

"We demand that the agreement which permits the radiation of Trotsky in Mexico be revoked, and we threaten mass action which at the present time we can not put into effect due to the lack of necessary forces." (Herman Laborde, "Unity at any cost", 1937.)

This citation is important: Moscow naturally prefers my expulsion under pressure of the masses. But there are no masses, and the Party fell into a ridiculous situation. Moscow entrusted the task of successfully mobilizing the workers of Mexico under Lombardo Tolodano, with the expulsion of Trotsky as their aim. But under Tolodano the workers obstinately refused — they did not want to become persecutors. But with the war becoming more imminent, Moscow realized, all the more, the necessity of having me silenced. Moscow lost patience daily. History shows that when organizations do not have sufficient political power to execute their tasks, they resort to acts of terror.

The denial of the use of terror by "La Vox de Mexico" is a simple device for avoiding the responsibility. For example — take the case of D. Ciqueiros. On March 5, 1939, acting as Stalin's speaker before a group of Mexican professors, he predicted the necessity for fighting the "traitors", saying, "And we must know that we are going to fight, not by direct action, but by the mobilization of the masses." (El Popular, March 5, 1939, Page 1, Column 2.) Ciqueiros adopted the same formula, which later appeared in "La Vox de Mexico", "El Popular", and "Futuro". Through that formula, he hoped to escape responsibility, but it was a useless effort.

There is a great deal of difference between the use of terror by revolutionary parties and by the GPU. Russia was the most famous country for individual terrorism. The revolutionary party publicly took upon itself the responsibility of any of its own violent actions. The Irish and Polish terrorists did the same in their struggle for national independence. In the case of the Stalinists, it is completely



different. They commit a crime, deny that they did it, and then blame their political adversaries. They act, not in the interest of the people, but in the interest of a Totalitarian band. They believe themselves obligated to deceive the public. Their duplicity adds a dishonest and repulsive touch to the terror of the GPU.

### Installment 5

What is the essence of my accusation? On July 2, I confirmed my assertion that "La Vox de Mexico", "El Popular", and "Futuro", are organs of the GPU and enjoy its financial support. They considered it necessary to send me to the Attorney's office on a charge of libel. That was a prudent step! The Komintern is fully as much an instrument of the Kremlin as the GPU.

How can "La Vox de Mexico" be a periodical of the Komintern, if, at the same time, it regards as libellous a man who points out its connection with the Kremlin?

Moscow's financial aid to the revolutionary movement in other countries began when the Bolsheviks took power. On December 26, 1917 the Soviet of the People's Commissaries promulgated the following decree.

— "A sum of money to support the world revolution —"

"Considering the fact that the Soviet power supports, in principle, the international solidarity of the proletariat, as well as the fraternity of the workers of all countries; and that the struggle against war can be victorious only if it is directed on an international scale, the Soviet of the People's Commissaries considers it necessary to give aid of all sorts, even money, to the international left wing of the worker's movement in all countries, whether these countries are at war, allied with Russia, or are neutral.

"For this reason, the Soviet of the People's Commissaries allots two million rubles for the needs of the international revolutionary movement, putting them at the disposal of the foreign representatives of the Commissariat of Foreign Affairs. (Signed) V. Ulianov (Lenin), President of the Soviet of People's Commissaries; L. Trotsky, Commissary of Foreign Affairs."

I would not even be willing today to withdraw my signature from that decree. This decree obviously deals with financial aid to revolutionary movements in other countries, under the sponsorship

of worker's organizations. The parties which receive aid enjoy the privilege of free criticism of the Soviet Government. In the Congresses of the Komintern there was always passionate arguments of ideas, and very often Lenin and I were in the minority.

Under the reign of Stalin, the question of financial aid to the foreign organizations suffered a complete reversal. "The Worker's and Peasant's Government", which was controlled by the party and was responsible to the Soviets, was transformed into a personal dictatorship, supported by a Totalitarian system of impersonal functionaries.

International solidarity was transformed into an unworthy dependency of the Kremlin. Financial aid is a sort of bribe. The Moscow agents recognize the fact that this aid was a disgraceful business which they could not openly confess. When the Mexican agents accused me of "libel", they confirmed my estimation of the Komintern.

I do not reproach "La Vox de Mexico" and the other publications for having taken money from their fellow-Stalinists in Moscow; in that alone, there is nothing reprehensible. I was accusing and I now accuse, not the workers and peasants, but the extortioners and executioners of the workers and peasants. I accuse them of having performed criminal acts for the Gestapo and for depending financially on the state.

The motive of the Komintern and its financial aid to its foreign divisions and publications —

—The intervention of the GPU in the affairs of the Komintern and the system of corruption among the leaders of the workers' movements in other countries began to develop systematically in 1926, when Stalin became head of the movement. At that time there began the irreconcilable struggle of the opposition ("left wing") against the arbitrary system of the Komintern.

For example, the opposition discovered that the well-known chief of the British Trade Unions, Purcell, received a secret stipend of twenty-five pounds a month for his "friendship" toward the Soviet Union; that is, toward the Kremlin. Other well-known leaders of the same trade union benefited similarly. Their wives received gifts of gold and platinum. It goes without saying that all these people, who did not formerly belong to the Komintern, considered Trotskyites as "traitors".

Fearful of the revelations of the opposition, Stalin considered it necessary to publish a sort of financial report of the Komintern. He obtained from this report, information on the economic situation for three years: 1929, 1930, and 1931. However, this in-

formation, coming from the laboratory of the GPU, is completely false. The size of the appropriations has been diminished several times in the report. The secret expenditures are not mentioned. The sources of income are not given. The diminished sums, referred to above, were listed as: \$675,000, \$956,000, and \$1,128,000 (American money) in the years mentioned.

Also reported is the following: "Grants to the party's periodicals" — for the sums of \$435,000, \$641,000, and \$756,000, respectively in the years quoted. In the three years cited, the grants to the publications of the Komintern amounted to three quarters of a million dollars. Thus, financial aid from the Komintern to its periodicals is obvious. The financial reports naturally refer to the official press of the Komintern as "La Vox de Mexico", "El Popular", and "Futuro" will be dealt with later.

#### Installment 6

There may be an objection to my using financial reports published by the Komintern in 1929, 1930, and 1931. The reason for that is simple: after the persecution of the Trotskyites, the publication of those reports was suspended. Their falseness provoked suspicions everywhere, without satisfying anyone. The fact that the Komintern no longer publishes its reports is evidence in itself that the Komintern deems it necessary to conceal the results of its financial operations.

That doesn't mean that they ceased paying grants to the various divisions and "friends." On the contrary, they increased year after year. Actually the total must exceed ten million dollars, most of which went to the publications and "friends" who nominally do not belong to the Komintern.

The inseparable connection between the Komintern and the Gestapo —

B. Citlow, one of the founders of the Communist Party in the United States, a member of the "C.C." for many years, a member of the Executive Committee of the Komintern, and its Presidium, gave the following characteristics of the reciprocal relations between the Komintern and the GPU in a letter to my lawyer, Alberto Goldman,

in New York.

Crompond, New York  
July 25, 1940

Mr. Albert Goldman  
116 University Place  
N.Y., N.Y.

Dear Mr. Goldman:

When I was a member of the Presidium of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, I helped to direct its affairs and was well informed as to the method in which the organization functioned as an agency for the GPU.

Every representative of the Communist International, sent from Moscow to foreign countries, always carried special instructions from the GPU, and if he were a member of the GPU, he worked under its direction.

The special department of the Communist International in Moscow, which was in charge of passports, visas, and financial grants for the Communist parties and the Communist periodicals outside of Russia, was under the charge of the GPU, and its director was an agent of the same. It was obvious to me that the financial matters of the Communist International were in the hands of the GPU.

Yours sincerely,

(signed) Benjamin Gitlow

The authenticity of this letter is certified by the special testimony of Mr. Goldman.

Testimony: Albert Goldman, under oath, stated:

1. That he resides in the city of New York, State of New York, U.S.A.
2. That he received a letter from Benjamin Gitlow, dated July 25, 1940, dealing with the relationship between the Communist International and the Gestapo.
3. That he knows the writing of Benjamin Gitlow and is sure that this letter was written by Gitlow.

Sworn and signed before me, July 27, 1940

H.S. Minnick, Albert Goldman  
Notary Public of Queens County

Concerning the dependency of the Communist Parties on the GPU, B. Gitlow makes these exceptionally important and exact statements in his book, "I Confess."

"But the party was connected with the Soviet Government by even stronger ties. The most important of these was the Gestapo. On the direct summons of the GPU, the party aided its members to join its Espionage Staff. Its members became agents of the GPU, employed and paid by the Soviet Government. They were the connecting link between the party and the GPU; contacts were established by the secretary of the party, who from time to time told them how to proceed.

"A member of the party, who became an agent of the GPU, gave up his assignment when he was selected. He consequently was subject to the severe discipline which the GPU imposes on its agents. The party leaders rarely know when a party member becomes a GPU agent. Whenever the GPU required aid from the party, it paid for all expenses and included much more.

The extra amounts were placed in the party's treasury. But we leaders, who knew that the GPU was keeping a strict watch on us, longed for any opportunity to serve it, to help it in its work, and to enjoy its confidence. At times, the GPU agents sent a complete report on each of the leaders of the American Party, with information about the party as a whole. We all knew that the Soviet Government did not consider our party as simply a section of the Communist International, which the leaders of the Soviet Government dominated, but that it considered the American Communist Party as one of its agencies.

"The Soviet Government used members of the American Communist Party in a wide area, including China, Japan, Germany, Mexico, and in the countries of Central and South America." (From "I Confess", B. Gitlow, Page 303.)

The denial of intimacy with the Kremlin is not an invention of "La Vox de Mexico". B. Gitlow writes, "The American Communist Party has always declared that it has no connection with the Soviet Government; but the truth is that the American Communist Party is in the same relationship with the Soviet Government as the Nazi agents in the United States are with the government of the Third Reich." ("I Confess", Page 300)

To be continued —

## Installment 7

### Testimony of Matorras and Krivitsky.

Although they are not yet completed, very important reports, concerning the financial dictatorship of the Kremlin over the divisions of the Communist International, have been disclosed by Enrique Matorras, Secretary of The Central Committee of Communist Youth in Spain, in a document edited in Madrid in 1935.

"The International financially aids the Communist movement with rather large sums, but usually it has a fixed sum for each country.

In Spain, the following approximate sums were received every month:

The Communist International, for the party, 12,000 pesetas.

The Red Syndical International, for the communist syndical movement, 10,000 pesetas.

The Young Communist International for Youth, 5,000 pesetas.

"El Socorro Rojo Internacional" (The Red International Aid) for the Spanish Division, 5,000 pesetas.

"El Socorro Obrero Internacional" (The Workers' International Aid) for the Spanish Division, 2,000 pesetas.

"La Internacional Deportiva Roja" (The Red Sports International) for the Workers' Cultural Federation, 1,000 pesetas.

The Press Division of the Communist International, for the party's periodicals, 10,000 pesetas.

Total: 45,000 pesetas.

This quantity is separate from the apportionments for the maintenance of the delegates and is sent only to encourage the activity of the party and its various organizations. In other words, every member of the Political Bureau of the Party and of the Youth is paid monthly four hundred pesetas as a bonus; besides, they are paid ten pesetas a day for expenses on trips outside the city. To get such large quantities of money into Spain, they use various methods. Sometimes individuals carry it in. Other times it is received through periodicals connected with the party, for example, the "Editorial Soviet" (Editorial Lenith). Thus the International has many methods;

it maintains a paid staff of agents in every country."

(Communism in Spain, its orientations, organization, methods, by Enrique Matorras, Secretary of the Central Committee for Communist Youth in Spain. Madrid, 1935. Sole right of sale, "Ediciones Fax", Santo Domingo Square, 13, Post Office Box 8001, Madrid, page 13.)

The amounts cited above are relatively small. But we must not forget that Matorras' book appeared in 1935, before the civil war, when the intervention of the GPU in Spain's affairs took on a definite character. The testimony of Enrique Matorras shows, at any rate, that the suspension of the publication of financial reports by the Communist International did not mean that the grants to the Divisions were suspended.

The citation above mentions aid on the part of the Communist International, but not of the GPU. But that is only a terminological disguise. The Communist International does not have its own funds. For financial remittances, the Kremlin puts the custom house mark on reports from the Komintern, Red International Aid, The International for Cultural Relations, The Friends of the USSR, etc. Under all those marks lies Stalin's influence; his system of foreign relations rests with the GPU which necessarily acts incognito.

Concerning the financial dependency of the divisions of the Komintern in regard to the Kremlin, we have the testimony of General V. Krivitsky, who until 1938, was chief of Soviet Espionage in all Europe.

"The real operation of the Komintern is never disclosed although it is known to several Russian bodies, such as the OMS (Otdel Vneshnunarodnoi Svyazi), (Division for International Coherence) of which Plataisky is the chief.

A whole network of permanent agents stretches across the world; these agents, responsible to the GPU, act as contacts between Moscow and the Communist Parties of Europe, Asia, Latin America, and the United States, which are nominally autonomous. These agents from the Komintern, representatives of the OMS can easily intimidate the leaders of the Communist Party in whichever countries they are stationed. The identity of all members of the OMS is kept secret; each member is responsible to Moscow and does not directly participate in Party discussions.

In recent years the GPU has taken over many of the functions of the OMS, particularly all cases of treason against Stalin.

The most important work of the permanent agents of the OMS is the distribution of funds to support the Communist Parties and its



various subterfuges, such as The League for Peace and Democracy, Workers' International Defense, Workers' International Aid, Friends of the Soviet Union, and a multitude of apparently unrelated organizations which were interwoven, especially when Moscow embarked on the Popular Front.

No Communist Party in the world can alone pay for the least percentage of its expenditures. It is estimated in Moscow that the Central Government supplies from ninety to ninety-five percent of the money to cover the expenses of all foreign Communist Parties. This money is paid through the Soviet Treasury by means of the OMS, in sums allotted by Stalin's Political Bureau.

An OMS agent is the judge in case a Communist Party wishes to make a new expenditure. In the United States, for example, if the Political Bureau of the American Communist Party plans to publish a new periodical, it consults the OMS agent. He decides whether or not the suggestion merits attention and then contacts the Headquarters of the OMS. One of the favorite methods of sending money and instructions from Moscow to any foreign country is by means of diplomatic pouches, guaranteed against inspection.

### Installment 3

How the Komintern distributes money all over the world. Parcels arrive bearing the seal of the Soviet Government; inside these parcels are packets of orders and instructions, each packet being stamped for distribution. The GPU representative hands the orders to the Communist leader with whom he is in direct contact. Very often, English, French, and American orders are sent, each bearing the mark of the Bank of the Soviet State. (K in Stalin's secret service. . . G. Krivitsky. pages 51-53)

Krivitsky thus makes sure that all the divisions of the Komintern are financially independent of Moscow, and that the immediate organ of financial control over the Komintern is the GPU.

The citation shown from Krivitsky's book is as good as legal testimony, since Krivitsky made the same statements, under oath, before the Investigating Committee of The House of Representatives of The United States.

Supplementary information from B. Gilson.

In attempting to show the forced subjection of Communist Parties to Moscow, the only difficulty lies in the abundance of proofs

and documents; I shall have to reduce the number of citations to the minimum.

The above-mentioned B. Gitlow, who for twenty years held one of the leading positions in the direction of the Communist movement in the United States, has published a book in which he gives indisputable evidence of the complete subjection of the American Party to Moscow. In the last few years, B. Gitlow broke off his relationship with the Communist International. Gitlow's actual political leanings do not interest me. It is sufficient that the fundamental aspect of his book is based on indisputable deeds. Gitlow writes:

"The 'Daily Worker', far from covering its paper expenses, was losing money daily; the Komintern has spent many times the initial sum of \$300,000, which was invested to begin the publication of the periodical....When the 'Daily Worker' established its headquarters in New York, we hoped that it would show some results of its investments, in view of the increase in its circulation. The total cost of the building, general repairs, new presses, etc., surpassed the \$300,000 sum allotted." ("I Confess" — Gitlow, page 307.)

"Today, the party has moved into different fields, its importance for the foreign policy of the Soviet Union, as a consequence of the Japanese situation, makes it necessary to conduct an unprecedented campaign of propaganda, using all sorts of methods, even that of the radio. The Party recently began publishing two new daily papers, one in Chicago and the other in San Francisco, in spite of the fact that the annual deficit of the 'Daily Worker' was more than fifty thousand dollars.

"It is obvious that the Soviet Union has to subsidize the American Communist Party more than ever before." ("I Confess" — Gitlow, page 339.)

"I returned from Moscow to attend the convention and to nominate the Presidential candidate of the Party, with five thousand dollars of Russian money in my pocket as Moscow's initial contribution, and thirty-five thousand dollars for our presidential campaign.

"This sum was part of the four million dollars which we were accustomed to receive every year as a grant for special propositions; for our presidential campaign in 1924, Moscow contributed fifty thousand dollars.

"Having established the 'Daily Worker' with thirty-five thousand dollars, Moscow continued to contribute at least that sum every year. Naturally Moscow's financial contributions to the American Communist Party were much smaller then than they are today, when Moscow is the indisputable master." ("I Confess" — B. Gitlow, page 496.)

To what extent did Moscow give financial aid? B. Gitlow, through whose hands Moscow's money passed quite frequently, says:

"Moscow was a generous donator; but it did not pay for all our activities; without any exaggeration, our expenditures every year were about a million dollars, more than half of which was taken from the United States." ("I Confess" — B. Gitlow, page 470.)

Therefore Moscow paid for the other half of the American expenditures.

The same author states the following about the founding of a Communist periodical in London:

"The Communist Party in England was treated as a sick child. The Party had to receive aid from Moscow every time it took a step. The Komintern tried to force the English Party to collect the money necessary to set up a periodical. The leaders gave all sorts of excuses because they were not able to obtain the money. When the periodical was published, it was with the Komintern's money; the Komintern supplied all the funds necessary to establish and maintain the periodical. The situation was the same in many other countries." ("I Confess" — B. Gitlow, page 587.)

As we say, there is no reason to believe that Mexico is an exception.

I cite Gitlow's book, not as a literary work, but as legal testimony; in the first place because Gitlow gave the same information to the Investigating Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States; in the second place, because he is required to answer, under oath, the questions of the Mexican Court.

#### Installment 9

#### Financial Aid to Communist Parties in Latin America.

It is evident that the Communist Parties of Latin America are in the same situation with respect to their relations with Moscow as other Communist Parties in other parts of the world. There is no doubt of this even in case we do not have special data in regard to them. But let us see. I am going to present the very important statement of Mr. Joseph Black, who for fifteen years had an important post in American Communism and in Latin America. Here is what Mr. Black has written under oath:

TESTIMONY-- Joseph Luck declared under oath:

1. That I am a resident of the City of New York, in the United States.
2. That I was for a period of about fifteen years a member of the Communist Party of the United States and that during this time I was a member of the Central Committee of the party and occupied many responsible posts.
3. That in 1929-1930 I worked for the International Red Syndicate in Moscow and in 1930 I was sent by Piatnitsky, secretary of the Communist International, and by Knullsky, president of the Communist International to Bogota, Columbia, for the purpose of directing the work of the Communist Party of Columbia, for and in the name of the Communist International.

That I remained fifteen months in Columbia, as a representative of the Communist International and seven months in Venezuela, also representing the Communist International.

That while there I had contact with the office of the Komintern, which was located at Montevideo, Uruguay.

That the witness affirms that after having been authorized to spend money, he spent during his residence in Columbia, nearly six thousand five hundred dollars to subsidize the work of the Communist Party of Columbia, which was at that time affiliated with the Communist International. While I was in Venezuela I also spent money with the object of subsidizing the work of the Communist Party in Venezuela.

That most of the money came from Kitty Harris, resident of New York and member of the Communist Party.

That I remember perfectly well that on one occasion I received personally from the representative of the Communist International, known by the name of Williams, the sum of eight hundred dollars; that according to his own statement the said Williams was a member of the GPU.

Signed -- Joseph Luck.

Signed and sworn before me this day 21st day of July, 1940.

Walter A. Saylor. (Signed.) Notary Public.

The truth is that J. Zack did not have contact with Mexico; but there is no doubt that if the GPU did not forget Columbia and Bolivia, it would have even greater reasons for paying attention to Mexico.

In 1931 the attention of the Mexican government had been attracted to a certain Manuel Diaz Ramirez, who had great quantities of money in the Bank under his name. "The Universal" of May 6, 1931, wrote about this situation.

"It is well known that for ten years he has been a member of the Mexican Communist Party and is actually the representative of the Third International in Mexico. He attended the Third International and remained in Russia for one year. From 1927 to 1928 he was in charge of the treasury of the party, controlling thirty thousand dollars. And all expenses of his trips were paid out of these funds." ("The Universal," first section, page 7, column 7)

It is thus perfectly evident, that this money came from Moscow. The judicial powers may easily verify this statement.

In the days of the rupture of relations between Mexico and the U.S.S.R. the government of Mexico had an opportunity to discover the opinion of Russia with respect to the relations of the sections of the Komintern and the governing bodies of the U. S. . I leave aside the question of the justice or the injustice of the breaking off of relations between Mexico and the U. S. S. R. and the persecution of the Mexican Communist Party. I am most interested in officially recognized acts. The communication of the Mexican Government on the 23rd of January said:

"The Government of Mexico knows perfectly well that groups of Russian Communists do not work and cannot work here, precisely since every such political organization of any country is subject to the government of Moscow."

The statement that no organization in Russia can work independently of the government of that country, is completely indisputable. The direction of all the organizations concentrated in the hands of the GPU is made particularly severe and overbearing in the case of foreign relations. Financial aid to foreign sections of the Komintern, in the same manner as the aid to friendly publications is an affair taken care of by the GPU. Mexico is not an exception.

The methods of corruption and bribery used in Moscow on foreign leaders of the workers' movement have been known for a long time. All opposition within the Komintern is either suppressed or bought off. When the delegation from the Communist Party of the

United States, hoping for a legal congress, goes to Moscow, the leaders know beforehand what to expect.

#### Installment 10

"We must protect our delegates against Moscow's system of corruption. We warn those who have not had the experience of going to Moscow that they may expect all sorts of tricks. We also explain to them the methods of the Komintern. We tell them that they have immense resources, that their agents will treat them sumptuously, and that all kinds of temptations will be put before them, in order to make them change their point of view, and if they are not effective, compulsion will be used. Our delegates then swear to remain loyal, and to fight for the justice when we are lacking, to the unholy end." ("I Confess" — Gitlow, page 528.)

Rivalry among the leaders of a party is taken care of by transferring some of them to the GPU. When E. Gitlow fell into disgrace for having intended to begin an independent policy, they decided in Moscow to transfer him to the GPU. Gitlow himself said in regard to this incident:

"They made plans to bribe me. They offered me a lucrative position doing confidential work for the GPU in Latin American countries with a very good salary, which included living expenses, travel by first class, and lodging in the best hotels.

— I refused the tempting offer, because I knew that it was a bribe, and also because I understood that if I was ever an employee of the GPU I would forever remain at its mercy." ("I Confess" — Gitlow, page 532-3.)

This incident throws a bright light on the destiny of many of those who have been expelled or retired, such as J. A. Siqueiros, J. Lorenzo, M. Laborin, and others. The plan to send to Latin America a personage as important as Gitlow, shows the special interest that the GPU had in it.

Fred Beal, one of the leaders of American workers, tells in his book, how he was won in Moscow:

#### BEGAN

"The Komintern took after me with moving solicitude. They made me comfortable in Moscow. I was well quartered, well fed, and received invitations to make speeches and write for periodicals." ("Proletarian Journey", F. Beal, page 257.) (Translator's note — Beal or Beal misspelled on original.)

Gitlow tells how the Kremlin put the well-known American negro, James Ford, at the side of Stalin.



"He was covered with adulations, praises, and with crosses, decorations, and gifts of all kinds." ("I Confess" — Gitlow, page 425)

It is not superfluous to note that this same Ford represented the Komintern in Mexico during the last assembly of the party before the assault on May 24.

These examples of the personal corruption adopted by the Kremlin represent only isolated examples of a general system. The main element in this system is the double salary which was initiated by Stalin; one of these is sent officially to the employees of the party; the other comes to responsible members of the party from a secret chest which is controlled by the GPU. This system, energetically combated by the Trotsky opposition when it was started in Moscow, was quickly extended to all the Komintern. There is no doubt that it was applied and is being used now in Mexico. The members of the Central Committee that enjoy this secret salary, are able to dedicate their strength to the work of the "friendly" organizations, which is an important form of economic aid to them.

Gitlow recalls how, on solemn occasions, Stalin likes to speak of the purity and chastity of the Komintern.

"The Komintern is the sacred place of the working party. The Komintern is not to be confused with the treasury; but it was in precisely this manner that Stalin used the Komintern, buying, selling, and ruining his leaders." ("I Confess" — Gitlow, page 553.)

The leaders of the Mexican Communist Party, undoubtedly, are not an exception.

"The Voice of Mexico" on the 7th of July, 1940 called by accusation that it received financial aid from Moscow, an "old calumny." Freeing myself from the impudence which characterizes the Stalinists, I should like to add one quotation.

"We are not surprised that the dirty renegade "made a son" out of the old calumny; but we are still waiting for proof that it is true; knowing that he will not be able to present any proof of it, since this periodical is proud to state that it exists in its humble way, on the voluntary contributions of workers, farmers, and other sympathizers."

These gentlemen think, without a doubt, that the insolence of their tone relieves them of the duty of relying upon deeds recognized even by themselves.

Denying it receives financial aid from Moscow, "The Voice of Mexico" pretends to believe that the Mexican Party is the one exception



in the world, from the rigid rules of the Komintern. However, the same periodical wrote on May 1, of this year:

"The economic situation in which the party finds itself, arises from the fact that the old heads of the group were made dependant upon the governors, senators, and deputies, to the party of the masses. ....it was also under the control of the bourgeoisie; abandoning its principles, renouncing its obligation to defend the interests of the workers and the common people; opposing itself to the fights of the masses for their rights."

Therefore the party is not too scrupulous in regard to its financial affairs, as it pretends to be in its statement of July 7th.

During the last congress (March 1940) one of the heads of the party, M. Salgado, charged that the ex-head, Laborde, had been bribed.

"For a thousand pesos per month, all the suffering and danger of the people of Yucatan (Translator's note — a state in Mexico), resulted to the benefit of the low group of politicians which controlled the state." ("Anomalies of the People in the Ranks of the Revolutionaries.")

#### Installment 11

##### Actions of the leaders of the Mexican Party Congress.

Another head, Rafael Carrillo, wrote in April of 1940 about the last Congress of the party:

"The extraordinary National Congress has done an invaluable work; it has expelled from its ranks the people responsible for the state of disorganization and corruption." (Prologue to the pamphlet, by Dionisio Encina, "Without Imperialism," Mexico, 1940.)

Our aim here is to discover exactly what direction the disorganization and corruption of the party took. It was not just a casual episode. Hernan Laborde, the guilty one, was at the head of the party since 1928, during 12 years his power over the party, particularly during the latter years was unlimited. Dionisio Encina, the new head, said about this:

"What has been the direction of our party, except a narrow direction, the secretary does and decides everything, reducing the other members of the political bureau to the status of auxiliaries."

And later:

"From the fourth congress until today, that is to say, during

the five years that the party has been under the direction of Laborde and Campa. (Page 102.)

In regard to the actions of the Mexican Stalinists, D.D. Siqueiros once said, "It is better to receive money from Moscow than from the Mexican Capitalists". In 1940 they admitted publicly that they received money from the Mexican Capitalists, which does not mean of course, that they did not also receive money from Moscow.

I am not concerned now with the relations between the Communist Party, the governors, senators, deputies, and Mexican Capitalists. The confession quoted from "The Voice of Mexico" and from Mr. Velgado interest me in that they refute the statement that the magazine in question was run only on voluntary donations made by workers and sympathizers.

It is certain that the March Congress decided to adopt a more virtuous system of conduct; but as to how serious this was, and to what degree it will be realized, we will only know in the next purge. Now we know that the Communist Party receives what it can, without caring from what source it comes.

Even in case we consider the pious desire of the last congress a reality, one could not find in my words an atom of calumny. "The Voice of Mexico" considers it perfectly legitimate to receive money from "sympathetic elements", but perhaps Stalin does not belong in the category of sympathizers? In the same note in which they speak of "calumny" he is cited as the "great director of the Soviet, Comrade Stalin". How could it be impossible to receive money from a sympathizer like the "great Soviet Director"?

But we are not dealing merely with a sympathizer. The Communist International is considered as the international party of the workers. The head of the GPU, Lorenzo Beria, is the equal of the members of his college and its responsible agents, who are also members of the Communist International, comrades, in consequence, of the party and the editors of "The Voice of Mexico". The magazine naturally can get money from Beria and the GPU, comrades of the International Party, without loss of its "pride". Thus my statement does not contain the least shadow of calumny. The impartiality of "The Voice of Mexico", of course, has to be a purely mythological element.

The present article was already finished when I received the special testimony of General Walter Krivitsky, ex-head of espionage in disguise, for the Mexican Department of Justice. His statements are in regard to the system of organization of the GPU in U.S.S.R. and abroad, and the relations between GPU and the Comintern, and the terrorist activity of the GPU abroad.

Walter Krivitsky, who, during many years was one of the most responsible representatives of GPU, broke with Moscow when Stalin began to exterminate the revolutionary generation of the Bolshevik party by means of false proceedings. The revelations made by Krivitsky in the world press, have been made into a book, that all publications have accepted as qualified and exact testimony on the occult mechanism of the policies of the Kremlin.

To avoid misunderstanding it is necessary to explain that the initials G.U.G.B. mean the same as GPU. In view of the fact that the name GPU has acquired such an odious connotation, the Kremlin has tried to change it to another name, but since in substance it is the same, in the U.S.S.R. as abroad, the G.U.G.B. has continued to be called the GPU.

I have also added the statement of the attorney, A. Goldman, of New York, made under oath about the authenticity of the statement of Mr. Krivitsky. General Krivitsky avoids showing himself in public except in the case of extreme necessity, because behind him walks the professional assassins of the GPU.

The date of the testimony of Mr. A. Goldman, the 9th of October, is also the date of the statement of Mr. Krivitsky.

"I wish to make the following statement to be used by any Tribunal of Mexico for and in favor of Leon Trotsky."

The general direction of Security of the National Commissariat of Internal Relations of State (G.U.G.B.N.N.S.S.), is the department of secret police of the U.S.S.R. The Commissar of People's Relations — Beria — is at the same time head of the G.U.G.B.

The G.U.G.B. is divided into sectors, in conformance with the political, economic, and cultural of the U.S.S.R."

#### Installment 12

"The aforesaid Walter Krivitsky cannot make a personal testimony because in making it his hiding place would be revealed and therefore he cannot do it for fear of the GPU."

Subscribed and sworn before me this year of grace of 1940, the ninth day of August.

Mayer H. Carp, Notary Public of Kings County, N.Y.

Albert Goldman (signed.)"